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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Gets Big Credit Program

Cuba's Struggle Still Goes On

Austria Sees Crisis as Past

Japan Increases War Budget

Turkey and Greece Sign Pact

Britain Irons Distant Kinks

WASHINGTON sets up credit devices which are expected to carry the national recovery movement over the present hiatus. A threefold program of expansion is authorized by President Roosevelt and announced by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is R.F.C. money which is to be channeled into all branches of industry and merchandising. Money will be loaned for any part of six months to banks, trust and mortgage companies at 3 per cent, to be reloaned by them at not more than 5 per cent. The R.F.C. rate on long-term loans reduces from 4½ to 4 per cent. Industry is asked to aid by meeting its needs in the new manner—This is called "the best kind of inflation," and far from the printing press kind.

¶ Cuba sees President Grau San Martin and his Cabinet struggling. A presidential proclamation contains statutes under which the Government will dictate until a later election. Violence and strikes are reported from several cities. El Mundo, a leading Havana paper, declares commercial activity is paralyzed and armed uprising threatening. It calls on President Grau San Martin to recognize "lack of popular warmth" to his régime—Which is a bold thing for a Havana newspaper to do.

¶ Austria's reaction to Premier Dollfuss' new autocratic state plan convinces him danger of a National Socialist uprising is past. The conflict between the Government and the Hitlerites is reduced to petty reprisals at the Austro-German border. The father of Francis Hofer, noted refugee Austrian Nazi chief in the Tyrol, is deprived of his citizenship and his property, just as the property of other Nazis who fled to Germany has been seized. Dollfuss' adroit appeal continues—He asks patriotic and religious fervor to give him full power.

¶ Japan hears new Foreign Minister Koki Hirota declare the outlook for amity is good with Japan's three neighbors, the United States, Russia and China. [illegible]nt Uchida's successor is a stanch [illegible]onalist, closely identified with [illegible]army clique and expected to [illegible]War Minister Araki's campaign [illegible]an enlarged army and navy budget. Mr. Hirota calls attention to the first anniversary of Japan's recognition of Manchoukuo as a state—And poor Manchoukuo is doubtless grateful to the only power which has been able so to see it.

¶ German-Polish enmity alone makes the Polish Corridor a strip of bitterness and possible cause of war. A Monitor explorer finds that Poland held the land 200 years before Germany held it 150 years; that the people of the strip and on either side of it are both Polish and German; that with good will between Germany and Poland goods would flow freely across and the Vistula would teem with international traffic. With the two countries real friends, the Corridor separating East Prussia from Germany might not matter—Any more than it matters that the Canada "corridor" separates Alaska from the United States.

¶ Turkey and Greece, once traditional foes, then cautious friends, formally become allies. Their prime ministers sign a treaty at Angora which pledges them to inviolability of their frontiers, to consultation before acting on international questions, to joint representation at conferences, to automatic renewal of the peace pact. Balkan neighbor nations are told the treaty is directed against none of them; invites them to do the same—Europe hopes the bumptious Balkans will profit by the shining example.

¶ Bulgaria, before the day passes, stoutly registers its unhappiness over the Turco-Grecian treaty. Sofia, instead of seeing an example set for all-Balkan friendliness, sees only that two of its neighbors agree to act together. Bulgaria has a friendship pact only with Turkey, and now sees Turkey's influence neutralized in the dispute over Eastern Thrace. It declares it is left alone and stranded—With the neighbors united, Bulgaria despairs of its former territory coming back.

¶ Britain experiences the difficulties of being mistress of a far-flung domain. Royal Air Force planes join infantry on India's northwestern frontier in beating back tribesmen interfering with work on a military road. London breathes easier with word that Mahatma Gandhi, recovered from his fast and allowed to remain free, will not resume aggressive disobedience during his one year's remitted sentence. British Admiral Evans deposes Chief Tshedkedi as ruler of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland for forgetting that he must not flog a British subject—Britain long since solved the secret of working successfully by remote control.

Scales of Fair Prices Placed In Hands of Club Women

Program Laid Out by Division of NRA Promotes Intelligent Buying and Seeks to Close 'Modern Slave Markets' in Sweatshops

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—When is low price a bargain? How much should I pay for a hat made under decent labor conditions? Has my corner grocer done what he should to justify his display of the Blue Eagle?

These are among the questions to which club women in thousands of communities, now beginning their 1933-34 season, will soon learn the answers. The woman's club promises to become this winter the center of an intelligent, dispassionate study of the National Recovery Administration by an important sector of the consumer class, upon whom success of the new economic order largely depends.

A three-point program, designed to keep the recovery drive hitting on all cylinders, has been laid out for women's organizations by Miss Mary E. Hughes, head of the NRA Women's Division. It embraces a study of the theory of the NRA, properly organized policing, without wartime hysteria, of the use of the Blue Eagle and an intelligent investigation of buying practices.

"Don't gossip," is the by-word that Miss Hughes spread among women in a recent 15-day airplane tour of the East. If a woman notes a violation of a code it is not her duty to gossip to her friends about it, but to turn in a full, signed report to the local recovery board. If, after due course of time, no improvement is noted, she should make a personal appeal to the board.

A drive to teach women to be more intelligent and unselfish buyers is part of the program.

"Our women," says Miss Hughes, "must be taught to realize that buying below a certain standard encourages the sweatshop, the slave markets of modern industry, and that there is a certain point below which bargains cease to be bargains and become something obtained at the cost of human happiness and welfare.

"The merchant must be aided in an honest effort to lower his overhead. If fewer goods are returned and minor purchases are carried home instead of being sent with additional cost to the delivery service, a merchant who really desires to raise his scale of wages will be in a position to do so. A woman who buys a spool of thread and asks to have it sent, by that much increases the cost of selling her that thread and reduces the merchant's power to increase salaries.

"If we can teach women what they should pay for commodities, they will soon learn to know both unfair price cutting and profiteering when they see it and will be able

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Road to Danzig Bristles With Visé Barriers

Trip in Polish Corridor Area Requires Five Official Sanctions

Germans Claim Land

Cessation of Enmity With Poles Would Remove Ownership Question

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARIENBURG, Prussia—In the 40 miles or so between here and Danzig, the traveler has to have his passport examined no less than five times.

Whether by road or railway, the direct route from Danzig runs from Free City territory into Poland, back into the Free City area and then into Germany and East Prussia. The little excursion into the Polish Corridor at Dirschau only covers six miles. But it involves four passport "controls."

Travel along the frontier of the Corridor with a German guide and you will hear much of the iniquities of the present boundary. But a few questions soon proved that the Germans are not concerned with merely patching up existing defects. They want the whole Corridor back—from Marienburg to the Hel peninsula, from Marienwerder across the Vistula to Bromberg and Posen. And Poland is not prepared to give it up.

When the Germans pick the present Vistula frontier to pieces (which is easy), it is to "show the vindictiveness with which the Treaty of Versailles was framed." And at every suitable spot have been placed maps and sometimes even wooden pointers so that the visitor shall lose nothing that organized and ultradisciplined propaganda can tell him.

Once No Man's Land

Which has the better claim to the Corridor? Germany held it for 150 years up to the end of the World War; Poland for 200 years before that. Earlier still it was a No Man's Land inhabited mainly by Slavs over which ranged various hordes of conquerors, notably the Teutonic knights who settled wide areas with German colonists.

Today, in the rural districts belonging to the Free City of Danzig, the population is 95 per cent German. But in the Corridor proper, while there are many Germans in the towns there are few in the villages. There used to be more, but the officials—police, school-teachers, railway clerks, etc.—who were there before the World War have gone back to Germany.

Even on the East Prussian side of the frontier there is a considerable Polish element. Indeed, the Poles sometimes claim a majority of the population in the southwestern districts of post-war East Prussia. "If the German officials were not about," said a Pole who was show-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

New York Teems With Slums But State Ranks High in Move For Clean, Low-Rent Housing

In the Metropolis There Are 525,000 Old-Time Tenements, Some of Them 100 Years Old—Much Is Expected of New Deal

To hasten the ending of slums and herald a new deal for the tenement dweller, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has made a world-wide survey of new and old housing, frankly depicting certain conditions. This is the fifth of six articles.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—New York City is at once the parent of American slums and the instigator of their eradication. New York State has been called second to California alone in the advances made toward modern housing.

And there is good reason for New York's forwardness. When Jacob Riis wrote "How the Other Half Lives" and stirred a slum unconscious nation, he was drawing his material from the bursting back streets of New York City. No matter how New York sent its skyscrapers towering into the clouds the sound of suffering and the sight of ugliness came up from the three-deckers and clamored for reform.

But the slum is still with New York and so is the slum dweller.

John Feakins has said for years that home, to him, was the place where he hung his overalls up at night. Long days of toil in factories were his share of life.

Rosina Ameli, whose work at sweatshops has supported herself and two aged parents for nearly 20 years, has often thought that a pillow on her work bench would be more restful at the end of a hard day than the long climb up the stairs to her tenement. That shows how little "home" meant to her.

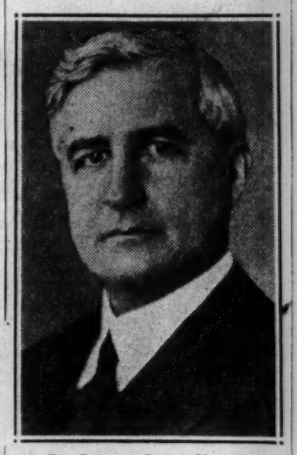
The shorter working week has now overtaken John and Rosina, and hundreds of thousands of workers like them, and is sending them flocking back to their homes in city slums to spend precious hours snatched from industry—an aftermath of a lifetime of toil.

Looking from his third story window down upon the mud flat, conventionally called a back yard, where three of his children pass the time scooping holes in moist black dirt, John pictures to himself the thousands of workers who live in his tenement district alone trudging along the littered, unclean sidewalks to their homes in dark, stuffy buildings. When John was a boy, his home was in the country, and he knows there are other ways of living than this.

With the prospect of so many

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Billions in Cash Under His Care



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bain News Service

Jesse H. Jones

U. S. Business Gets Millions For Recovery

Credit Inflation Through R. F. C. Is Authorized by Roosevelt

Outside Rate, 5 P. C.

Banks to Get Government Cash for 3 P. C. and to Issue Stock as Collateral

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Inflation—"the best kind of inflation you can have, credit expansion—credit on easy terms," to the tune of perhaps $1,000,000,000 has been authorized by President Roosevelt and is today under direct supervision of Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Effective mechanism by means of which R. F. C. money will be channeled into all branches of industry, ready to expand their facilities under the NRA, has been developed after several conferences between the President and his financial counselors. There are three main steps:

1. Loans to banks, trust companies, and mortgage companies at 3 per cent interest for any part of six months, which they will relend to business for manufacture, labor, and merchandising expansion under the NRA. The money must be relent at no more than 5 per cent, allowing the bank a 2 per cent margin.

2. Reduction, as of Oct. 1, from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent in the R. F. C. interest rate on long-term loans to banks and other financial institutions, including outstanding loans.

3 Proposal for organization and use of local mortgage companies to supplement bank lending where loans are sound but slow.

Seeks Help of Industry

The proposal envisages the cooperation of industry in evolving new credit mechanism in instances where banks would hesitate to lend. Further, banks are urged to issue 5 per cent preferred stock to be sold to the R. F. C., thus furnishing them with additional credit facilities.

The new credit devices are expected, in Mr. Jones's words, to carry the national recovery movement over the "present hiatus." In effect, they provide for direct lending by the R. F. C. to finance national expansion. As collateral, the governmental institution will take notes of merchants and manufacturers, secured by finished products and mortgages on plant, equipment, real estate and raw material or finished products.

Once more, therefore, President Roosevelt has resolutely turned his face from the printing press method of inflation. He is still striving, as former President Hoover strove since the formation of the R. F. C., to force adequate credit upon the country through the medium of established banking institutions.

Yet during all the anxious months over these years, the money has still frozen. Now, although essentially the same method is being followed, there are new elements. Banks are specifically given the new money for loans to firms using the acquired funds for expansion in the recovery drive.

R. F. C. to Rediscount

Rival banking institutions are urged upon communities where money is particularly frozen. And the R. F. C. sets itself up as a rival rediscounting agency to the Federal Reserve System.

Despite today's further evidence of President Roosevelt's decision against currency inflation, demand for the printing presses continued. Senator Pat Harrison (D.), Mississippi, making himself the leader of this movement, once more urged devaluation of the dollar. He proposes formation of an exchange equalization fund to deal in foreign exchange and "force the value of the dollar down and keep it down."

There is no evidence that the cry for currency inflation has so far done more than spur the Administration along its credit inflation path. Since, by virtue of the new R. F. C. policy, the Government is further than ever in the banking business, its direct share in industry is enlarged. Now that loans to all forms of industry and merchandising will be virtually direct while the NRA itself is dictating terms of operation for industry, it is easy for observers to declare that "socialization" has already come.

Greece Becomes Ally of Turkey Under New Pact

Angora Treaty Provides for Inviolability of Frontiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BEYOGLU, Turkey, Sept. 15—Those two erstwhile foes, Turkey and Greece, are now to become firm allies as the result of a treaty signed at Angora yesterday by the prime ministers of the two countries.

There are five articles in the new pact. The first declares, "Greece and Turkey mutually guarantee the inviolability of their common frontiers." The second binds them in all international questions to consult one another in advance with a view to securing a common line of action. The third says that in all international conferences wherein there are a limited number of delegates, the two countries "agree in principle that the delegate of one shall represent the joint and individual interests of both." On such occasions the two countries will endeavor either to take turns or to be represented permanently by the country whose interests are more directly affected.

The fourth article says the pact shall remain in force 10 years, after which it will be automatically renewed for a further period of 10 years unless renounced. According to the final article, the pact comes in force immediately on ratification which is to take place in Athens as "soon as possible." An official statement issued in connection with the pact insists that the new treaty is not directed against any other power, and invites the other Balkan countries to make similar engagements.

The ceremony of affixing signatures was originally fixed for Tuesday, but objections which have been raised in some quarters—principally it is believed, by Bulgaria over the first article—led to a slight delay.

It is understood that the two premiers hold that the present wording of Article One, which refers specifically to their "common" frontiers, completely safeguards the interests of other neighbors, and provides a formula which, if generally adopted, would secure permanent peace.

Bulgarians Disturbed By Turco-Greek Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SOFIA, Sept. 15 — Diplomatic circles here are much disturbed by the new friendship pact between Greece and Turkey which establishes exceptionally close relations between Bulgaria's two neighbors and appears to empower each state to speak in the name of the other. Heretofore Turkey has been the only neighbor with which Bulgaria had concluded a friendship treaty, and now that Turkey has signed a non-aggression pact with the Little Entente powers and agreed with Greece on common defense action against Bulgaria on the question of eastern Thrace, Bulgaria is left entirely alone in the Balkans.

Every neighbor seems to have formed an alliance with every other neighbor to retain territories taken from Bulgaria. In view of these developments, serious leaders of public opinion here are asking what benefit can come from the visit of Ismet Pasha, Turkish Prime Minister, and Dr. Tewfik Rushdi Bey, Foreign Minister, to Sofia that is to take place very soon. Rapid international developments are held to have left Bulgaria completely stranded.

Prussians Oust Parliamentarism For State Council

Move Marks Entry of Corporative Plan of National Socialists

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 15—Official opening of the Prussian Staatsrat today marks the establishment of the first corporative institution in Germany and emphasizes the fundamental break with the former parliamentary system made when the National Socialists assumed power last March.

"We recognize today the death knell of parliamentarism in Prussia," declared Herr Herman Goering, Minister-President, at the ceremony inaugurating the "State Council" in the presence of representatives of the diplomatic corps and prominent leaders in German public life.

Herr Goering's whole speech was concentrated upon the contrast between the former parliamentary system and its defects and the new corporative fundamental which was replacing it. The new Staatsrats were to be the vanguards for the installation of National Socialist ideas everywhere, he declared, and were to be the implacable foes of parliamentarism which "grew out of the un-German soil of western parliamentarism," and in whose place now was being substituted a "council of leaders which is an original German conception and incorporates the genuine National Socialist idea and feeling."

Council of Leaders

The new Staatsrat is a council of men who are themselves leaders among the people, "whether in political, organizational, academic, cultural or economic spheres." Their task, according to Herr Goering, is to do their utmost to carry National Socialist ideas throughout Prussia. "Especially must you be strong against old parliamentarism; everywhere must you awaken appreciation for the fundamental of selection, but only the idea of leadership can save and lead a people."

"This is not a Staatsrat which works with the means and methods of democracy where equality prevails and the majority votes. The Staatsrat cannot decide, for that was the special mark of parliamentarism. The Staatsrat should advise, help and coöperate, but responsibility I alone carry; for this purpose was I summoned by my leader."

The former Prussian Staatsrat (the second State Chamber or Senate) was chosen on the elective basis. It contained 80 members, 54 National Socialists, six National Front, 12 Roman Catholic Center Party and eight Social Democrats. Its last meeting was on March 12 for it was abolished by the empowering decrees of May 18.

Chosen by Goering

The present Staatsrat is composed of 69 members, all having been chosen quite differently. They are really the choice of Herr Goering, to whom Chancellor Adolf Hitler allocated this task. They consist of the Prussian Minister of State and state secretaries, together with two groups.

The first group is purely political, consisting largely of members of the National Socialist storm troops, other similar organizations, and those whose duration in the Staatsrat terminates when they cease to hold present offices. The second group is composed of outstanding men in the new state from various branches of public life, from industry, labor, church, culture, etc.

There will be no elections in the new Staatsrat. Herr Goering himself presides, appoints members, decides when the Staatsrat will be summoned, draws up its agenda, decides the duration of its sessions. Members of the Staatsrat are next in importance to the Prussian Secretary of State.

Oklahoma Backs Murray's Plan For Greater University

Institution Will Coördinate State's Higher Educational Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Establishment of the "Greater University of Oklahoma," for coördination of higher educational facilities in Oklahoma, has been decided upon by the State Coördination Board after a conference with Gov. W. H. Murray, who first outlined the plan.

Mr. Reford Bond, chairman of the board, announced a charter will be obtained within a few weeks and the new educational system set up with a chancellor as the directing head.

Financial support will be supplied by a plan to assess each educational institution comprising the university 50 cents for each pupil or student enrolled.

The coördination board also decided to recommend that a tuition fee of $50 a semester be charged any out-of-state student who attends an Oklahoma college.

Mr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University and the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, has been invited to serve on a board of educational consultants.

American Interest in Caribbean Augmented by Crisis in Cuba

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — The Cuban crisis is revamping America's interest in the Caribbean. It is setting the American people to asking: Who are these neighbors living within a few short days' sail off the Florida coast? Why are the countries of particular importance to the United States? And why should the American Government devote especial attention to their problems?

Get out a map of the Western Hemisphere and examine the Caribbean area. Draw a line nearly south from the tip end of Florida and find Cuba: the same island that Columbus placed upon the atlas for the United States, and from which grave problems have arisen, 441 years later. Some $1,000,000,000 of American money is invested in this island.

Continue along a line due east to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In both nations the American Government has used its good offices to restore order, straighten financial and economic conditions, and rebuild a sadly dilapidated political structure. Like Cuba, the islands have held to customs centuries old, and have slumbered more or less contentedly under azure skies, waiting hopefully for the coming of American capital with its mixture of happy and doubtful blessings.

Turn southward and swing gradually west, touching Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico. Countries luxuriant with tropical vegetation and political flare-ups, deep jungles and economic morasses, and vast regions of potential riches: countries where the United States has large vested interests.

Study the map closer. Find this Caribbean area to be the gateway to the Panama Canal and the Mississippi Valley. Realize that it furnishes raw materials for the manufactured productions of the north. Know that it furnishes foodstuffs for the American markets. Appreciate that should the European nations dominate its politics, commerce might well be diverted from American ports and naval defenses jeopardized.

A wonderfully valuable region this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

U. S. Anxiety Over Affairs In Cuba Increases

Many Reports of Disorders Raise Doubts as to Efficiency of New Régime

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—American official anxiety regarding the Cuban situation has redoubled in the past 24 hours. Today's revolt in Pinar del Rio province only added to a full batch of consular reports which showed an island teeming with minor disorders.

Town after town shows minor rioting and street fighting, most of it without weapons. Industry is perpetually at standstill. Local government officials have largely left their offices and self-appointed privates or noncommissioned officers are taking their places. Power of the government to preserve order seems even less strong than it was a week ago.

In the face of these conditions, the State Department maintains its watch and the navy continues its patrol duty. Apprehension that the Grau San Martin Government may not be able to consolidate its power grows and the likelihood of a more successful government to take its place immediately does not seem great.

In this predicament, intervention seems to be the only alternative in the protection of American lives, although imminent positive threat to lives will bring about this action.

The new Cuban statutes, and declaration of dictatorship, have affected the situation from Washington's viewpoint. Department of State officials declare their willingness to recognize a dictatorship as readily as a democracy, providing it passes the same requirements of orderliness and popular support.

The delay in the new government establishing itself is not regarded here as at all a favorable sign. Washington is not convinced that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Vienna Organizes Patriotic Rallies To Quell Unrest

Hitlerites Believed in Mood to Talk Peace With Dollfuss

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Sept. 15—The Dollfuss government considers it has definitely got the upper hand of the local Hitlerist movement and believes that serious danger from National Socialist agitation within the country has been removed.

Conflict between the Austrian Government and the Hitlerists has been reduced largely to petty provocations and reprisals carried on over the Austro-German border, after which exchange of prisoners is usually effected.

The Austrian Government has just deprived the father of Herr Francis Hofer, Austrian National Socialist chief in the Tyrol, who recently escaped from Innsbruck jail and fled to Germany via Italy, of Austrian citizenship, and has seized his property. Practically all the more aggressive Austrian National Socialists, who fled to Germany, have been deprived of citizenship and the use of their property. All National Socialist literature has been suppressed and persons who scatter paper swastikas, or paint National Socialist signs in public places are punished.

The Government, greatly encouraged by the huge patriotic demonstrations just made in connection with the Roman Catholic festivities here, has decided to strike while the iron is hot and try completely to eliminate the National Socialist movement. This will be done, however, not by repressive measures such as concentration camps, but by a series of patriotic meetings held in all parts of the country. The "Fatherland Front," the army, the Government and the Church are constantly to be presented to the masses in many impressive ways. It is to be impressed on every Austrian that his land has a world mission and he himself has a high calling which can be fulfilled only by supporting the Dollfuss régime. Patriots have taken the offensive and by dramatic Hitlerist methods hope to win the allegiance of the masses.

Government circles declare that the only danger is from the Austrians being armed and trained in Germany, but they assert that the army here is now strong enough immediately to suppress any "putsch" by irregulars. It is believed that the Hitlerists here are in a mood to negotiate.

Code of Honor Among Prison Inmates Breaks Up Plot of Few to Break Jail

The light of freedom flashed for a moment in the faces of several desperate criminals a few weeks ago but the story of how it was blotted out by the loyalty of other prison inmates to a penal code of honor leaked out only yesterday.

At the Norfolk (Mass.) State Prison Colony, it is customary to give the inmates so many privileges and tests of their loyalty to prison rules that it is not infrequently referred to as the criminals' "country club." Vindication of these efforts to rehabilitate criminals by treating them as human beings is seen in the wholesale uprising of prisoners against a plot to escape which was promptly and effectively "nipped in the bud."

Complete vindication of Massachusetts' new prison policy giving the criminal every chance to get another grip on his self-respect will come as the years pile up records of accomplishment in this direction, Mr. Francis B. Sayre, Commissioner of Correction, declared today.

No defined set of rules pledged the inmates to inform authorities of the pending "general break" planned by a group of toughened criminals serving long terms. It is a code stronger than any that the NRA has effected, a "code of honor" reflected across a sea of hard faces.

The prisoners knew they were being treated with a decency not accorded to them in other penal institutions of the State where the more "hard-boiled" largely are sent. Angered at the move of their fellows to abuse the privileges of greater freedom, members of the inmates governing council notified the authorities before the would-be fugitives had bored a tunnel three feet in the direction of the gray outer walls.

Loyalty to their unwritten code of honor meant grave risks for the informers who ignored threats of vengeance at the hands of the uprisers. Halted in their plans, 23 prisoners were placed in solitary confinement until four of the ring leaders confessed to the plot and are now getting maximum punishment.

The attempted dash for freedom focuses the public eye again on widespread revisions of the penal system proposed by the new commissioner of correction. Most of the criminals going to prison for the first time, he said, are engaged in a tug-of-war. On one side are the sprouts of criminality; on the other, the man's better self. It is the commissioner's purpose to throw the needed ounce of weight on the side of rehabilitation.

He proposes a segregation station in some central location to study the possibilities of rehabilitating criminals before assigning them to the right institution. Those who give no promise of reform would be sent to a single prison. The others would go to a penal institution equipped with facilities for helping the criminal regain his self-respect.

The Norfolk prison experiment is an example of what Mr. Sayre terms "a sound, healthy atmosphere of rehabilitation where the prisoner associates chiefly with men who are no worse than himself and therefore encourage rather than cause a drag on his efforts to reform."

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Things Present

Some talk straight from the shoulder is incorporated in the editorial "Devil's Brew." It should be passed along to friends of peace everywhere.

Mr. Abbot sends back some interesting news from Stockholm. You will find it in his "Watching the World Go By."

When little John and Mary entertain, what do you serve? You might compare notes with "Meals for Our Children" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Hymnal Notes; Ad-O-Grams, Vocations, and another Geographical Cross-Word appear on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The concluding article in the Rehabilitation of Slums series will appear tomorrow.

Saturday brings the following regular features: Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the World News Map.

Soviet Head Calls For Big Grain Yield

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (AP)—Michael Kalinin, president of Soviet Russia, has announced that grain collections to the Government on Sept. 1 aggregated 360,000,000 bushels, or 40 per cent of the amount set for the year.

This was the first indication that the second five-year plan provides for the gathering of 900,000,000 bushels. At this time last year the collections were one-third of the amount so far gathered in 1933.

Mr. Kalinin made the announcement at a meeting of 1700 presidents of Soviets in western Smolensk on Sept. 5, but it was not made public until today.

Steagall Says Bank Act Is to Build, Not Ruin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15—"This Administration is seeking to preserve the banks, not to destroy them, and to that end the new National Banking Act will go into effect Jan. 1, without fail."

Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.), of Alabama, chairman of the House Committee on Currency and Banking, and co-author of the Glass-Steagall law, thus replied Wednesday to members of the American Bankers' Association, who were reported to have asked that enforcement of the law, with its deposit insurance clause, be postponed to give banks time to qualify for membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Mr. Steagall addressed the Kentucky Bankers' Association convention.

U. S. Anxiety Over Affairs In Cuba Increases

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Grau an Martin is strong enough to run a dictatorship.

But whatever Cuba does about its political leader, the labor situation must be solved. A large share of the sugar mills are shut down. They are reported as the main producing some 50 per cent of Cuba's sugar export.

To those familiar with Cuba's agricultural life the seriousness of this situation is clear. It means that thousands of laborers are without means of livelihood. Labor demands an eight-hour day and wages ranging from $1 to $1.50. The only company paying anything like that amount is the Hershey Chocolate Company on its plantation not far from Havana.

Viewed objectively, the island struggle turns from drama to comedy to farce and back again to drama. Cuba asked that President Machado be forced to get out. The United States sent a new Ambassador to Havana and told him to see what he could do. A few weeks later Machado abdicated. Next Cuba yearned for the blessing provided by a democratic form of government. The United Stattes helped to establish such an administration. Cuba promptly kicked it overboard. Finally it asked that its economic and financial stability be restored. The United States dispatched two experts to study the situation and report their findings. Cuba decided upon a new Presiden and by doing so bottled up the experts until stability returns.

Guard Is Strengthened Over Besieged Officers As Disorders Continue

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HAVANA, Sept. 15 — Additional machine guns were mounted and the soldier guard was increased today at the National Hotel, where 500 former army officers have been besieged several days in defiance of the new Government of President Grau San Martin.

The guards said they had received instructions not to permit anyone to enter the hotel except "the American Ambassador." (The United States envoy is Sumner Welles).

Two unidentified women, apparently relatives of the officers, attempted to run the blockade, but they were overtaken and seized by the soldiers as they dashed toward the hotel entrance. They finally were allowed to enter, however, with the packages of food they were carrying after machine guns had been trained upon them both from the hotel and from the guard.

Reports from Santiago said five army lieutenants had been arrested there on charges of antirevolutionary activity against the Grau San Martin Government.

Workers took over the Mabay sugar mill in the vicinity. Proprietors of the manganese mines at Cristo, where 12 American officials virtually have been made prisoners by striking miners, announced the works would be closed indefinitely.

Amid these conditions, President Grau San Martin announced a plan calling for "absolute independence and national sovereignty," a "perfect adjustment of political and economic interests" and general elections for a constitutional convention.

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Seeking to Direct Turbulent Cuba Into More Peaceful Channels

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

New Chief Executive and Members of His Cabinet

Front Row, Left to Right—Col. Julio Aguado, Secretary of War and Navy; Col. Manuel Despaigne, Secretary of the Treasury; President Grau San Martin; Dr. Carlos Finlay, Secretary of Public Health; Gustavo Marino, Secretary of Communications. Rear Row, Left to Right—Dr. Manuel Costales Latutu, Secretary of Public Instruction; Dr. Rios Balmaseda, Secretary of Justice; Antonio Guiteras, Secretary of the Interior; Ramiro Casablanca, Secretary of Presidency.

Night Plane Race Across Nation, Oct. 2

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—A transcontinental night flight trophy race, said to be the first of its kind, was announced today by Mr. John S. Reaves, managing director of the national air pageant scheduled for Roosevelt Field, N. Y., Oct 7 and 8.

The race is scheduled to start from Grand Central Airport, Glendale, Calif., Oct. 2 and will be run in two legs over a 2660-mile course to Roosevelt Field, N. Y. The course will follow the Transcontinental Western Air lighted midcontinental route, with the half-way control point at Wichita, Kan.

"The night flight derby is intended to focus attention upon the marvelous night flying facilities provided by the Department of Commerce throughout the country," Mr. Reaves said.

American Interest In Caribbean Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

and when it ended Europe had no money. Latin America came into its own. American money flowed south, literally deluging the Caribbean region and the South American republics. But money did not mean friendships. Time passed and Latin America went bankrupt, too. Then was it that America discovered it had to revamp its whole southern trade policy. In other words, it had to look before it leaped again.

American manufacturers and vested interests began reviewing American enterprises of the south, and studied ways for more conservative commercial approaches. The idea was that a less reckless expenditure of money should give way to reciprocal trade agreement mutually beneficial.

America came to learn that Washington instead of furthering friendly contacts had persisted in trying to impress upon the Caribbean nations, in particular, the importance of the democratic fundamentals of American government. And it further discovered that Washington, when such impressions failed to register, had sent marines to the Caribbean countries where troubles threatened northern interests, or interfered with stability of tropical governments.

Naturally, the Caribbean countries had resented such treatment. But apparently the United States did not care. Generally, it did not even attempt to get the viewpoint of its southern neighbors, although President Coolidge, sending a future Secretary of State into Nicaragua, did try and patch up a political row between the small republic and a powerful revolutionist. However, for the most part, America seemed not to care what the southern nations thought and so the nickname "Yankee imperialist" remained tacked on to every United States citizen.

Roosevelt Enters Drama

The American attitude of indifference might have continued indefinitely had not Latin America gone bankrupt, and, more especially, had not another Roosevelt included himself in the interesting drama and coming down-stage, taken the spotlight and declared for the new deal. The scene "went over big." The American people caught the spirit of the thing. Before long they began to believe the United States' attitude toward its Caribbean neighbors was unfair. It sat back and waited for what the President would do.

President Roosevelt surveyed the situation intensively, with the aid of a new corps of experts. Most of his career had been spent analyzing and adjusting political situations. The Caribbean situation required diplomacy. It necessitated winning persons over to coöperative reasoning. The Caribbean job was a difficult one. Roosevelt knew that he must deal with a temperament unlike America's. But he was not feezed. He realized the value of this tropical region.

His former job as Assistant Secretary of the Navy had carried him into the Caribbean waters. Like Theodore Roosevelt, he knew the need for inter-American friendships. He knew that such ties would help to make the canal safe for the United States, and he knew that could he win the coöperation of the Caribbean republics mutually profitable commercial relations would result, in the long run. And so he went to work.

Declares Against Intervention

His first act was to declare against further marine intervention in the tropics. Next he promised to withdraw all American marines from Haiti during 1934. Finally, he urged the Latin-American countries to help him adjust the Cuban crisis. The first thing he knew, the United States loomed across the Caribbean as the prodigal son of the western hemisphere.

But it was a new sort of a prodigal. It stood before the Caribbean countries a wealthy friend, ready to assist and waiting only the invitation to cross the threshold and sit beside a conference table.

Exactly what is to happen time must show. The main point today is, America and the Caribbean are entering into closer commercial relations, and, perhaps for the first time in American tropical contacts, the United States is looking around to see what it can give in return for the commercial favors it seeks. Events are tremendously interesting, for the handwriting on the wall emphasizes that goods must be bought and sold if the Caribbean trade is to reman an American possession. European nations are waiting to snap it up.

Cheaper Electric Power Sought by Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A special committee of five persons has been appointed by the City Council of Atlanta to look into the prospect of ownership of electric power facilities, with the possibility of obtaining power from the Government through the operation of Muscle Shoals.

Three members of the council will serve on the committee and two private citizens to be appointed by the Mayor, one of whom is to be a technical expert. The committee will investigate several municipally owned power plants, to determine what savings may be effected by such a plan.

Homard à l'Americaine Greets Red Flannel Hash

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Society for the Advancement of Living did justice yesterday to a luncheon of tasty French foods, but the table talk was of a more plebeian dish—red flannel hash.

While the gourmet group munched Homard à l'Americaine, Suprême de Pintadou Adolphe, and Fonds d'Artichauts, Miss Blanche Watson of the society's research committee told about the hash, an old New England dish.

"Although flannel hash is wine red," she said, "no wine is used in it. Red flannel hash," she said, "consists mostly of beets, with onions for flavoring and potatoes for steadiness." It is made of the left overs from a New England boiled dinner.

Some people say it should also have corned beef in it. The members decided to try it out at a tasting party soon.

New Bank Deal In Massachusetts Declared on Way

Attorney-General Wants Wider Powers for Bank Commissioner

A literal carryover of the new federal banking deal into the Massachusetts State banking system was yesterday proposed by Atty. Gen. Joseph E. Warner.

He submitted to the State commission on revising the banking laws practically all of the major reforms which the Glass-Steagell Act prescribed for national banks at the last special session of Congress.

Banks should not be allowed to traffic in securities, directly or indirectly, he declared.

Security affiliates should be entirely divorced.

A deposit insurance system should be established by the State Mutual Savings Central Fund.

Officers should not be allowed to make personal profits on transactions made through their positions as officials.

State criminal laws, he believes, should be given the power to strike back through the officers of a bank who violate laws, to stockholders or others who actually instigate the officers and give them their orders. At present he has found in his prosecuting work that the actual criminals often cannot be caught by the law. The courts have not allowed him to penetrate to the real source of the mischief.

Thus Massachusetts turns to its own use the evidences of bank abuses which the Federal Government uncovered in the National City and the other recent bank investigations.

The Attorney-General then went further into particular problems which he has met in this State. The Bank Commissioner, he declared, should be given the power to audit the books of trust companies throughout the State, for purposes of more close control.

He wants to make any bank officer who signs a book legally responsible for knowing what is in that book. This, it was explained, would prevent as well as punish.

Anxious home owners in financial distress were the object of proposals made by the other important witness, Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer. He denounced excessively high interest rates, which banks have maintained for home mortgages throughout the State. These rates are up to an individual bank, it was pointed out, and there is no general rate for all communities.

To same end he proposed that savings banks be enabled to loan up to 75 per cent of the value of a property where they now can loan only 60 per cent.

Fair Price Scales Given Club Women

(Continued from Page 1)

to steer a safe course between the two to the advantage of the honest merchant, his employees and the honest factory from which he buys his goods.

Although their clubs have not been in session this summer, club women have not been idle. The letter dispatched by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation, to all club women asking their support of stores which have earned the Blue Eagle has brought an enthusiastic response. Mrs. Poole is a member of the consumers' advisory board of the NRA.

The federation is sponsoring a series of radio interviews with Dr. Frederick C. Howe, consumers' counsel, of the Department of Agriculture, in which the underlying causes of necessary increases in commodity prices are explained and methods of checking against undue profiteering outlined.

Better Films Fostered

The motion picture chairman of the federation has been busy making sure that the code for that industry would encourage the production of the right kind of films. Especially is she urging the provision of the code which proposes to all exhibitors to reject up to 15 per cent of films offered for sale and exhibition, declaring this would eliminate virtually all objectionable films. Other national chairmen have coöperated in the Government's slum removal program and the NRA's move against the sale of prison-made goods on the general market.

State and county fairs have been excellent media for the Blue Eagle campaign. This month and next there will be few, if any, at which the local women's NRA organization is not represented according to Miss Hughes. The Kentucky State Fair at Louisville; the Connecticut Fair, at Woodstock; the Oklahoma Fair at Grove, and the Alabama State Fair are only a few of these for which plans have been completed.

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British Summoned To Foster Peace Based on Justice

Toasts to Commonwealth at Toronto Conference Reject Isolation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The policy of the British Commonwealth cannot be one of isolation, but that of promoting peace based on justice and regard for the rights of other nations, asserted Mr. N. W. Rowell in proposing the toast to the Commonwealth at the recent British Commonwealth Relations Conference here.

Political, economic and social unrest and change are to be found everywhere during this critical period, Mr. Rowell continued. After reviewing the changes which have taken place in Italy, Germany and Russia, he declared that the fourth great change, that in the British Empire, is the very opposite of these.

The British Empire has developed from a group of nations dependent upon Great Britain and subject to the legislation of the Imperial Parliament, into the British Commonwealth, composed of a group of autonomous nations, equal in status, united by a common allegiance to the Crown, the speaker said.

In the Commonwealth, parliamentary government safeguards and protects the rights of the people, Mr. Rowell pointed out. Other characteristics of the Commonwealth include the ruling by law, not by force, and rights granted and protected to racial and religious minorities. The Crown is the keystone of the arch of the Commonwealth, and as long as this keystone remains, all will endure, the speaker contended.

The responsibilities of the British Empire, which he divided into imperial or internal, and external or international, were stressed by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, in responding to the toast to the Commonwealth. In world affairs the influence of the Empire should be for peace and progress. He felt that with the united Empire leading, and with the cooperation of the United States, disarmament could be achieved.

That the secret of happiness lies in service is true of nations as of individuals, in the speaker's opinion. The encouragement of international cooperation and the maintenance among the nations of the world of a high standard of right and justice and strict regard for the sanctity of treaties is the international duty of the Commonwealth, he declared. The greater the unity of action within the Commonwealth, the greater the chance of success of any international policy adopted, Lord Cecil forecast.

Irwin H. Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Irwin H. Hoover, better known as "Ike," major-domo and chief usher at the White House for over 42 years, who passed on at his home here last night after a day's work at the Executive Mansion, has seen nine Presidents come and go from the White House. President Roosevelt, the tenth Executive under whom he served, expressed a desire last night to hold the funeral services in the White House, and immediately sent telegrams to former President and Mrs. Hoover and to the widows of five former Presidents—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Frances Cleveland Preston, widow of Grover Cleveland; Mrs. William H. Taft, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

The words that President Roosevelt spoke of "Ike" Hoover might have come from any of the other Chief Executives of the last 40 years. "It was Ike Hoover who met me at the door when I came into the White House as my home. It was good to receive his welcome, and during these months to have his help and devotion in our official and family life. In common with all others who knew him his passing is a tremendous personal loss. All of our family are deeply distressed.

"The nation, too, has lost a true and faithful servant, who during every Administration since that of President Harrison has given of his best to his Government."

Monitor's Radio News On New Time Sept. 25

"THE Monitor Views the News," regular daily radiocast of Monitor news, returns to standard time on Sept. 25 over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, and WHDH.

The midday radiocast from WBZ, now heard at 12:30 p.m., E. D. T., will be radiocast at 11:45 a.m., E. S. T., daily except Friday, when it will be transmitted at 12 o'clock, noon, E. S. T.

The daily evening radiocast over Station WHDH will continue as usual at 6 p.m.

New York Teems With Slums But Favors Riddance

(Continued from Page 1)

free hours ahead of him each week, suddenly John's tenement flat looks startlingly unattractive to him. He makes a wry face as he recalls the whiff of sour garbage that often greets him at the entrance downstairs, mingling with acrid, steamy odors from the laundry next door. Three tall galvanized cans in the rear of the hall contain the garbage of all the tenants—all, that is, except one or two who pitch their refuse through windows into the yard below rather than lug it down the halls and stairs.

The halls always tell a sorry tale of carelessness and neglect—crusts, parings, egg shells and bits of vegetables being strewn around, dropped here and there as housewives have hurried along carrying pans piled beyond capacity to the cans below. The paneling and paint of the walls are marred by scratches, chalk scrawls and dirt. Heavy shoes stamping and shuffling over the cheap oilcloth that cover the floors have scraped off almost all the pattern and worn unsightly holes in many places.

The dreary brick exterior of the houses, with their row of run-down stores on the street level, rising abruptly from an uneven paving stone sidewalk, tells an unmistakable tale of having been put together by a builder with an eye only to profits.

For nearly 100 years, tenants have been turning in through that drab doorway to mount the stairs to their dingy rooms above.

"Probably built at the time this land was reclaimed from the river about a century ago," remarked a social service worker who knows the area.

The dark three-room coop in which Rosina and her parents live down on the lower East Side can match Mimi's flat for discomfort. Up in Harlem, a densely populated Negro section, thousands of families live in similar surroundings

If you inquire of the State Housing Board, they will draw for you in a few graphic strokes a profile of the situation among the lowest wage classes in New York City, which your own imagination will readily fill in till it becomes an alarming silhouette.

Old-Time Flats Abound

"There are 525,000 flats in old law tenements in New York City," an official of the board said. "Subtract about one-fifth for average vacancies; multiply the result by 4½—the average number of persons in each family—and you will find the number of persons who are improperly housed."

The answer to that little problem in arithmetic is 1,890,000, and just that many men, women and children in New York City alone are today living in houses in which it is practically impossible to maintain even a moderate standard of cleanliness and decency.

The automobile has brought a few of these slum dwellers some measure of momentary relief by getting them out into the country for a breath of fresh air and change of scene occasionally. A social worker with many years' experience in a west side slum district estimated that, of every 100 families in the lowest wage-earning classes in that area, four own automobiles.

For every four families that may get out into the country on Sundays and holidays, 96 families must find their recreation in dingy, squalid rooms or on the stoops and sidewalks below, however. Even carfare to a park is too great a strain on their resources. But if they did dig into pockets and old purses and find nickels enough to go around, society would face a new problem overnight—that of fitting all the hundreds of thousands of them into the limited park areas. So men, women and children swarm on the sidewalks with nothing to do but look for entertainment or excitement.

This situation gives social workers grave concern. "Under present conditions, the streets and sidewalks are schools for crime," one of them said.

It is not alone in New York City that these conditions exist. Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh—practically every large city in the United States and many of the smaller ones include large sections of slums which the real estate interests refer to glibly as "blighted" areas.

The New York State housing law, enacted seven years ago, was hailed as a notable advance in opening the way for erection of moderate priced modern dwellings, but today housing authorities are saying that it is "hopelessly inadequate" to cope with the problem of housing for the lowest wage classes.

The law was the outcome of a campaign for "new construction" which housing advocates carried on when they found that laws controlling the old law tenements actually tended to lengthen the life of buildings that were unfit for habitation. In 1900, the tenement house commission reported 82,652 buildings in Greater New York. More than 67,000 of them are still standing. Not improvement of the slums, but their demolition, became the slogan of housing advocates.

The law provides for formation of limited-dividend companies, either public or private, to operate under the provisions of the law. Plans for any buildings they erect must first be approved by the State Board of Housing. The companies must limit their profits on building capital to 6 per cent; they must provide one-third of the capital required for each project and must obtain the balance on a first mortgage, interest on which is limited to 5 per cent.

Big Profits, Low Rents

Surplus profits above 12 per cent must be applied to reduction of rents, the law provides. To encourage capital investment in such ventures, bonds, mortgages, income debentures and dividends of limited dividend companies are exempted from state taxes, and any municipality in which projects of such organizations are located may exempt the buildings and improvements from local taxation, provided they are erected before Jan. 1, 1937.

During the past year 15 states have passed housing laws embodying the limited dividend corporation policy of the New York State housing law. They are New Jersey, North Carolina, Kansas, Arkansas, Illinois, California, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Ohio and Texas.

The provisions of the housing law rule out the cutthroat competition of private commercial enterprise. It fails to satisfy advocates of federal or municipal housing, however, because it makes no provision for public loans or grants. This weakness results in the rentals charged in houses erected under the law being too high for families of the lowest wage-earning classes.

In the 11 projects erected under the housing law here, rentals range from $9.30 a room a month to $16.67 a room a month. The top price that wage earners in the lowest paid scales, however, can pay is only $6 or $7 a room a month, and that must include heat and hot water, experienced social workers said.

Mr. Andrew J. Thomas, an architect who designed several outstanding low-priced model apartment houses, has estimated that a community which invested generously in homes for its low-paid workers would save more than its original financial investment by the reduction in police and sanitation costs, the lower crime average and drop in social services generally that would follow the improved living conditions.

Even when industry generally is decentralized, as President Roosevelt has frequently urged, there will still be many thousands of workers whose jobs will require them to live in the city.

This residue of small wage workers who must always live in cities must be considered when plans are discussed for turning large slum areas entirely into residential sections for the white collar classes.

Meanwhile, advocates of model low-priced housing are hoping that a large share of the $3,300,000,000 provided for a public works program under the National Recovery Act will be allocated to slum clearance.

Where There Is a Will There Is a Way

Upper, The Christian Science Monitor—Keystone. Lower, Andrew J. Thomas, Architect.

Showing What Can Be Done

Top—Typical Slum District in Lower East Side, New York City. Bottom—View of Model Apartments for Workers Erected by John D. Rockefeller Jr., in the Bronx, New York City.

Independence Vote Approved

MANILA, Sept. 15 (AP) — The Philippine House of the Legislature approved yesterday a bill providing for a vote by the island people Oct. 30 on whether they wish independence in about 10 years, as proffered by the United States Congress. The vote of 48 to 10 for the plebiscite was over the protests of advocates of acceptance of independence. The Senate has not yet acted.

Gandhi to Resume Active Campaign For Untouchables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, Sept. 15—Mahatma Gandhi's announcement that he will not until Aug. 3 of next year court reimprisonment by resuming aggressive disobedience was considered here as not materially affecting the political situation, which continues quiet upon the whole. Agitation of the All-India National Congress apparently no longer excites any considerable public attention.

The date Mr. Gandhi mentions is the termination of the period of imprisonment from which he has recently been unconditionally released on the ground of his health.

Mr. Gandhi's manifesto issued yesterday explains his decision as a personal one. "It appears to me," he says, "to be petty to force the Government to rearrest me by taking aggressive action during the unexpired term of my imprisonment unless extraordinary circumstances which I cannot foresee arise, compelling me to revise my decision."

The Mahatma proposes now to devote himself to the interests of the untouchables, but adds that he will continue to guide those who seek his advice with a view to preventing the nationalist movement from running in wrong channels.

Mr. Gandhi's manifesto followed consultation with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, recently released Congress leader, who is understood to have been pressing Mr. Gandhi to continue his campaign against the Government.

Western Union Net Income

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company reports July gross of $7,426,886, compared with $6,283,818 a year ago. Net income of $714,540, contrasted with deficit of $810,396 in July, 1932.

Chemists Review Achievement Of 300,000 New Substances

Even Alchemist's Dream of Turning Base Metals Into Gold Supported—Vast Source of Energy From Bombarded Atoms Envisaged

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—So far has chemical science progressed during the last century of progress that the alchemist's dream of turning base metals into gold appears to be no longer impossible, or, thinking in terms of centuries, to be unlikely.

This may eventually come true, it was declared here last night, because during the last century the goal of thousands of years of human effort has been reached, at least on a small scale—the transmutation of the elements—opening vast new possibilities which a century ago were even undreamed of.

Letting loose his imagination, but keeping it still within the bounds of scientific possibility, the president of the American Chemical Society, Prof. Arthur B. Lamb of Harvard University, in addressing the Century of Progress conclave of chemists last night, envisaged not only the transformation of baser metals into gold, but the production of almost inconceivable amounts of energy from the bombarded atom.

Mankind does not have to look into the future, but only to review the past, Professor Lamb continued, to realize its deep debt to chemical science, which in a century's time has given the world 300,000 new substances which were not thought to have existed 100 years ago. Almost endless in number, these substances are equally endless in variety—comprising foodstuffs, dyestuffs, flavors, perfumes, fabrics, resins, plastics, explosives and thousands of others.

When steel can be purchased for $28 a ton, compared to $180 a ton a century ago, on the currency basis of 1926; when aluminum, once costing $100 a pound, can be bought for 23 cents; when sodium carbonate is available in huge quantities at a tenth its price in 1833, the century of progress in chemistry should speak for itself, he said. But then there was also the discovery of four such important elements as helium, neon, radium and most recently, heavy hydrogen, which "alone would have been sufficient to make any century illustrious."

Centering the attention of the chemists on one single field, that of petroleum cracking, Dr. Gustav Egloff, a specialist on this subject, said it has made possible the conservation of 3,000,000,000 barrels of oil in the past six years and saved gasoline consumers $100,000,000 a year, whereas without the use of the cracking process, some 50 per cent more pipe lines would have been required.

New York Newspaper Appears in New Size

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1801, the Evening Post was published for the first time in abbreviated form yesterday—five instead of the standard eight column formation.

Mr. John C. Martin, president of the New York Evening Post, Inc., said the change was effected to produce a newspaper "that could be more conveniently read, not only under congested transportation conditions, but at home as well." The editorial policy, presentation of news and typographical appearance of the paper, conservative in type and headlines, was unchanged. Its page size was the same as a standard paper folded horizontally.

Features of the paper were retained, including sections devoted to literature and books, drama and the stage, fashions, society, sports and financial pages containing full market quotations, unusual in the abbreviated newspaper field. The first day's issue in the new form was 64 pages.

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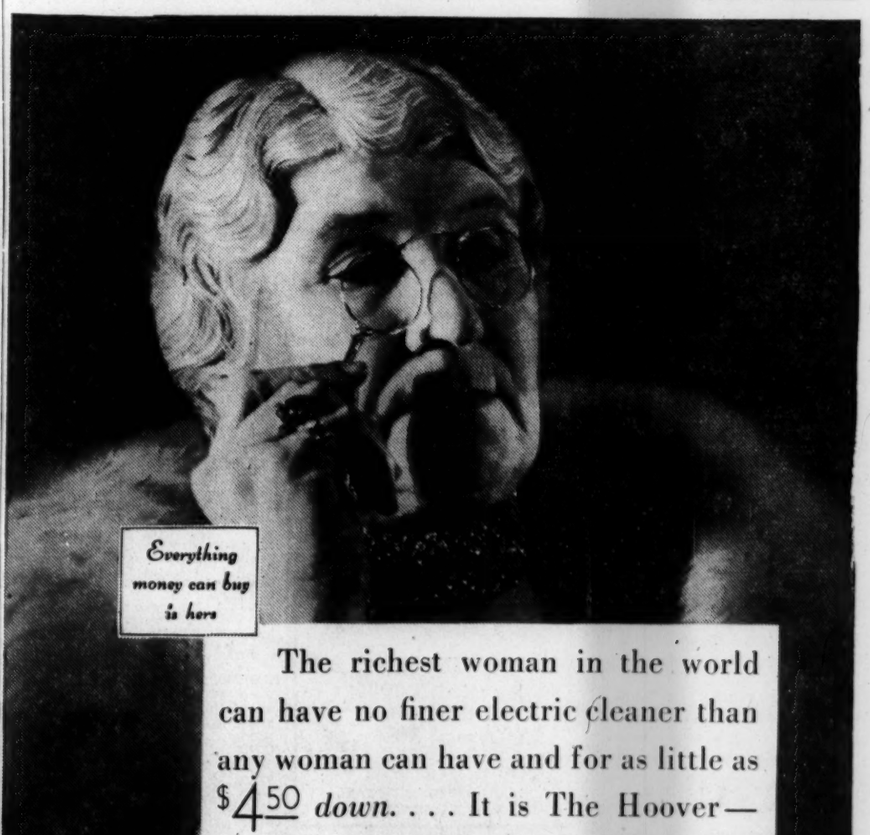
If your dealer has not yet stocked "Ready-Mix" send 25c direct to The Joseph Burnett Company, 437 D Street, Boston, Mass., and receive one package of Vanilla and one package of Chocolate Ready-Mix by return mail.



The richest woman in the world can have no finer electric cleaner than any woman can have and for as little as $4.50 *down*. . . . It is The Hoover—one household possession that confers pride of ownership without penalty of cost.

The new and exclusive Hoover Hedlite makes cleaning easy in darkest corners.

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Thousands to Join Extension Classes Provided by State

Political Science, Art and Economics Courses in Curricula

National and international authorities on finance, politics, art, business and engineering have been engaged to head courses of the state university extension division.

"International Affairs," one of the most popular classes during the last few years will include lectures this fall by Sir Herbert Ames, former treasurer of the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva; Professors J. Anton de Haas, Manley O. Hudson, and Samuel H. Cross of Harvard University; Prof. Ruhl J. Bartlett of Tufts and Prof. Basil J. Matthews of Boston University.

Among 38 business courses a new series on "The Art of Salesmanship" is outstanding. Lecturers who are active in the work will be featured.

New courses in literature include "The Background of Ideas," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T.; "Drama of Today," by Prof. Henry W. Dana, formerly of Columbia University; "Aspects of Fiction," by Prof. Robert M. Gay, Simmons College, and "Juvenile Story Writing," by Lucile Gulliver, former head of the children's book department, Little, Brown & Co.

Popular courses by Edson Smith, financial editor, are offered again in "Investing in Stocks and Bonds" and "Investments for Women."

Dean George H. Edgell of Harvard University will give a course in "The Art of the Italian Renaissance."

John H. Garo, Boston portrait photographer, will give a course in "Practical Photography" for amateurs.

Enrollment of more than 20,000 men and women in courses of the state university extension division is expected in the Boston Metropolitan area this fall. Thirty-two new courses have been added, making a total of 160 subjects offered for daytime and early evening classes.

Under a new plan of study it will now be possible for men and women to earn diplomas for systematic work in six academic fields, art, business administration, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering and practical aviation engineerng.

The majority of the courses are of eight weekly lectures; others extend to sixteen, and thirty-two meetings. Classes open during October and November at the State House, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Old South Meeting House, Boston Public Library, Boston Teachers College, Massachusetts School of Art, and Museum of Fine Arts.

Full information may be obtained on these courses from the Department of Education, University Extension Division, at the State House.

Barracks to House New England Units Of CCC This Winter

"Dig in for the winter," is the order of the day for the New England units of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Sept. 25 will mark the beginning of the winter drive, when construction of more than 300 barracks will be started to provide cold-weather quarters for approximately 24,000 youths.

The program necessitates employment of nearly 2000 carpenters, according to announcement made today by Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor, commanding general of the First Corps Area. Employment will be given to carpenters living near the camps.

New England camps now house 21,470 men, latest figures reveal. This compares with the July peak mark of approximately 24,000.

At present plans are being formulated for reënrollment of all men who wish to stay in the camps for a second six months. Vacancies left by those who drop out Oct. 1 will be filled by new enrollments.

At the same time a C. C. C. report from Mr. Samuel A. York, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, praises the work, saying it "makes possible the utilization of perhaps the most valuable by-products of our forests—scenic beauty and recreation—in that it makes them accessible to the citizens of the Commonwealth and to the visitors whose numbers are responsible for the fact that the Commonwealth's 'vacation crop' ranks second only to agriculture in value."

He added that Mr. Harold O. Cook, state forester, reports that already the corps has completed 70 miles of truck trails to be used in fire protection and general forest administration. About 230 more will be built.

Dams are being built to develop ponds for fire protection and fish propagation. Picnic areas are being cleared and opened by trails and roads.

Events Tonight

Brockton Fair: Governor's day; evening; fireworks, Brockton, through Sept. 16.

Convention, Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, New Ocean House, Swampscott, evening.

Field and Forest Club: Reunion supper, 6:15, Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 8:30 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Brockton Fair: Final day; veteran firemen's muster; all day and evening, Brockton.

Marine parade, Sea Scouts of Boston division; start Northern Avenue boat landing, Boston Harbor, 2:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Talk on "Wanderers of the Arabian Desert," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Convention, Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, New Ocean House, Swampscott, final day.

Theaters

Loew's Orpheum—"Broadway to Hollywood," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Tremont—"Brittle Heaven," 2:30, 8:30 p. m.

Modern 'Freight Cars' Make Trips Up Mount Washington

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Robert W. Blakeslee With Small Load

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMIT, Mount Washington, N. H.—Human "freight cars" making daily journeys from here to the Lake-of-the-Clouds Appalachian Mountain Club hut, half way down the slopes of this rugged 6293-foot peak, are one of the many unusual sights visitors to the top of Mt. Washington have an opportunity to witness.

Husky "hut boys" of the club, carrying packs weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, walk the mile and a half of steep, desolate mountainside in all kinds of weather, in rain, wind, sleet and snow storms. They are the only means of freight transportation between the outside world and the Appalachian camp.

Supplies and mail for the club are delivered to the summit via the cog railway. Here they are picked up daily by the "human freight cars" and carried on their backs in special harnesses to the lonely hut, which in winter and summer is frequented by hikers from all over New England. Sometimes they stay overnight and sometimes for a week or two weeks.

Robert W. Blakeslee, 23, of Wellesley Hills, is a "hut boy" this season for the first time. He has made the trip from the Lake-of-the-Clouds to the top of the mountain and return almost every other day since he came to the camp in June. He says that it is the "greatest job in the world."

Of course, he points out, there are many difficulties to overcome, such as balancing a 150-pound pack in a 100-mile-an-hour wind. Oftentimes the crates and cartons on his back protrude up to 10 and 12 feet into the air, making the pack top-heavy and difficult to balance, especially in a high wind. And, the rugged and tanned youth smiles, when there isn't a wind on Mt. Washington there isn't one anywhere!

Hiker Blakeslee has had a lot of experience in mountain climbing or he wouldn't be doing what he is doing this summer. In past years he has frequented the mountainous regions of New England, hiking and camping in their midst in all kinds of weather. He calls the trip down to the Appalachian camp "nothing," even with a heavy pack on his back. He has made the mile and a half in less than an hour. Coming up the mountain for a load, the "hut boys" can make good time, often doing the trip in a little more than half an hour.

When they are not doing freight transportation work, the boys help in the cooking and kitchen duties at the camp. And believe it or not, on their days off, they take a five- or 10-mile hike around the other mountain ranges "just to keep in shape."

Motion Pictures

Mother India

Mr. Richard Halliburton presents India more as a chamber of horrors than as a comely spot in a tourist's itinerary, in "India Speaks," which began a week's run at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday.

A depressing pictorial travelogue, in which the brutal and macabre elements are stressed, most uncomfortably to the spectator. A thread of romantic adventure is woven into the film, but escapes lose their hair-breadthness when we are aware that two or three camera men were near enough to record them. The perilous circumstances in which we see Mr. Halliburton on the screen have a fictitious tinge. Otherwise, we are invited to see India as he saw it, and he reveals much that those veteran traveltalkers, Messrs. Newman and Holmes, have chosen in the past to leave undisclosed. Mr. Halliburton talks comparatively well for his purpose.

An interesting phase of the traveltalkie, that we have missed in the personal travel lecture, is the sound effects, which whether dubbed or actually taken at the time, make realistic addition.

In happier mood is the merry mystery play of great doings in a London fog, called "Blind Adventure." Ripplingly amusing it is to see Mr. Roland Young, hitherto of the urbane manner and polished speech, expressing his dry humors through the rough exterior of a Cockney guttersnipe. Miss Helen Mack, Mr. Robert Armstrong and Mr. Ralph Bellamy do all that is necessary to point the moral (if any) and adorn the tale.

One thing about screen mystery plays—you take them for what they are, and not greatly anticipating need not greatly be disappointed.

M. L.

Another House In U. S. Congress Idea Promoted

Harvard Economist Points Out Need of Controlling Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 15—The third House of Congress idea was advocated at the state social work parley here last night by Prof. J. Anton de Haas of the Harvard Business School.

Not another political body to double check other politicians, but a planning center for business and industry made up of delegates from the various key divisions who would enforce self-discipline among the industries, forcing them to depart from the old policy of production for profit to production of what is needed and wanted, states Professor de Haas.

"An automobile manufacturer decides to make a new type of gear-shiftless car. He goes to a banker and borrows public money or sells stocks and bonds to obtain financial backing. If he is unsuccessful the investing public loses. If he is successful, did he go into business because there were not enough automobiles made? Obviously not, he makes automobiles to make money, disregarding the fact that if the buying public already is consuming all it can, his successful sales mean disruption of the market, causing other manufacturers to lose money, the bill to be ultimately paid by the public anyway.

Old Way Is Gone

"The old capitalistic way, the 'laissez faire' let nature take its course way, is gone. A system of planned economy is on the way in. Instead of being called radicals now, if we doubt the old way, it is our patriotic duty under the NRA."

"We are moving forward swiftly but where to? Are we on the right track? Will we have order out of chaos?

"Some assert that by changing our monetary yardstick the desired harmony can be reached, but it is fairly obvious we must not only reorganize our credit and monetary system but aim for commercial and economic organization too.

"Our war-time experience tells us little. It tells us how to feed our maximum production into a bottomless pit of destruction. All this regardless of costs.

"Can an organization head go to his sales manager and cry 'step on it,' and then to the production and advertising managers give the same directions? We don't run business that way. Nearly all successful concerns operate on budgets which change in policy every six months.

"The period of capitalism ended in 1929. Must we then accept Communism?"

Agree On An End

Professor de Haas asserts that it is necessary first to agree on an end—the organization of business and industry toward the satisfaction of human wants, not primarily to make money. "The real plan must be based on wants and needs. The unwise banker or investor who put money where it was not needed is the real enemy of society.

"After we have strongly organized industries after the pattern of European cartels the next step would be the formation of a cartel court to deal with complaints from industry, labor and consumers. Then the coördination of these groups into a national body.

"I believe we have taken great steps forward under the RA, but a real plan is yet to be evolved. A manufacturer should not decide himself to gamble his money and all he can borrow to try and find out whether his product is needed or not, with consequent upsetting of the market if he duplicates another's work, or loss to himself and investors if there is no market."

There are only two ways of escape according to Professor de Haas, dictatorship, setting aside for the time being the machinery of government, or a reorganization in government to deal with the present problem.

Mexicans Want Own NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, a national business organization, in which are represented all the local chambers of commerce throughout the Republic, has petitioned the Ministry of National Economy to establish a "technical bureau to classify, certify, control and regulate quality, weight and measurement of all articles offered for sale." The object is to eliminate unfair competition through misrepresentation of merchandise.

R.F.C. Tells Banks It Has Confidence In Business Loans

To Aid Merchants Obtain Goods if Timid Banks Don't Hurry Up

If New England bankers will not loan freely to help float the national recovery, the United States Government will.

This direct Washington promise of liberal loans to business through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation today overshadows all other NRA activities on the local scene.

After weeks of anxious waiting, local officials breathed a sigh of relief this morning on learning of the plan by which the R. F. C. will force, the slow hand of New England bankers, and lead them as well as spur them into a campaign to finance employers over the next crucial month, until sales are well on the way to recovery.

Up to today, every effort of district headquarters to loosen credit has been faced by the unmovable opposition of the banks as a group.

Yet numberless pleas have distressed the NRA leaders with their collective revelation that employers who signed in good faith, and raised wages and hired men, cannot hold out much longer.

No Money for Goods

"Time for fall purchases has come," said one of them, typical of the many. "I cannot scrape up money myself. And I cannot borrow that extra money which I must have to lay in stocks of goods at this time. I will have to cut wages again, unless I can scrape up the money somewhere."

These distress signals have been to those in command the handwriting on the wall, which pointed out an imminent major crisis in the recovery effort, the gravity of which has been so disconcerting that they have not dared to speak plainly of it in the public print, until now when the remedy has come forward.

Relieved and cheered, therefore, headquarters this morning welcomes the news that these employers can group together and borrow money directly from the R. F. C., offering as security the goods they are to purchase, or goods they have in storage, which the bank would not accept as collateral.

Government loans, it is expected, will do far more than circulate the announced sum of $1,000,000,000, a share of which will come to New England. It will put the spurs to lagging banks by taking profitable business right out from under their noses. It will shame them by showing that the Federal Government, whose bonds are the conservative rock foundations of all financial stability, is not afraid to support the NRA with its money.

To Encourage Bankers

The local offices of the R. F. C. at the Federal Reserve Bank building in Boston are today opening their doors for requests from groups of business men organized under the provisions which Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the R. F. C., gave out from Washington last night.

Unquestionably, NRA leaders prefer to have the banks lift as much of the burden as possible off of the Government.

But this emergency, they declared this morning, has now arrived and the Federal Government, they say, is not found wanting.

Organized Study of Finance Advocated to Bank Women

Rally Held in Boston Reviews Outstanding Progress Made in Achieving Equal Opportunities

"We are the background of the banking women of the future. Shall we make it secure and attractive, or insecure and unattractive?" asked Miss Ann F. Fryer, guest last night at a women's rally in the Hotel Statler. The affair was held under the auspices of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, a section of the American Bankers' Association devoted to the education of bank employees in all sections of the country.

Miss Fryer, who is personnel director of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust of Providence, expressed her appreciation of the institute, and said she had summed up in one word what it had meant to her, the word "satisfaction." "There are five reasons," she continued, "the first being I like to feel at last I have been admitted into the group and have equal opportunity with any man or woman in any bank in the United States. That has not always been the case. In the early days women were not allowed to be members or attend the meetings."

The other reasons Miss Fryer gave for her satisfaction were the provision of courses which supplemented practical banking experience, enabling women as well as men to gain a knowledge of all branches of the work; national contact with other bank workers; publication of enlightening information concerning banks and their employees' throughout the country; and, above all, the responsibility which membership entailed.

"We are pioneers of the banking women of tomorrow," she stated. "The other day I had a thrill when a young girl, who had come in to take a position, said, 'My mother told me that. She was a bank woman.' The best way to be a background for the banking women of tomorrow is to take our job seriously and to study."

Mr. Robert F. Nutting, president of the chapter and assistant treasurer of the Home Savings Bank, also stressed the value of organized study and pointed out that many prominent bankers, among them Mr. Wilbur F. Lawson, vice-president and comptroller of the First National Bank of Boston; Mr. Raymond B. Cox, president of the Webster and Atlas National Bank; and Mr. William F. Augustine, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, were encouraging their workers to avail themselves of the courses offered by the institute, at its rooms at 14 Beacon Street.

Subjects selected for the first semester are commercial law, money and banking, real estate law in Massachusetts, correct English, public speaking, French, German, Italian and Spanish, all of which are under the supervision of Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil of Boston University College of Business Administration. The charge is moderate.

Judge Emma Fail Schofield, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, who has just been selected for membership in the National Institute of Social Sciences, supported the acquirement of broader knowledge and emphasized the need for unbounded enthusiasm and what she termed the art of living.

In language enriched by quotations from the poets of many centuries, she brought out the value of cultural as well as commercial studies.

To the hundred or so women bankers who comprised her audience, she recommended the reading and memorizing of beautiful poems. "Let us face life with courage," she said. "The Declaration of Independence says something about the pursuit of happiness. That is an incorrect expression because if we pursue happiness we never find it. It is a by-product, something we get from rendering service."

Other speakers were Mr. Harold Patten of the First National Bank, Mr. Robert J. Lusk of the Webster and Atlas National Bank, Mrs. C. Willa Ross, secretary of the Boston Chapter, and Miss Cora I. Blanchard of the Suffolk Savings Bank, who presided. The chapter hopes to increase its membership before the year is over from 825 to more than 1000.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Sept. 17

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m. and W8XK, 62.50m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. D. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. D. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Radio Programs

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market reports.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Today's news, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Treasure Island," sketch.
7:30 Newspaper program.
7:45 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
8:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta.
8:30 Platinum Syncopators.
8:45 NBC, "Crooning Choir."
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighters," sketch.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Headline Hunter.
11:00 Announcement; sports review; news.
11:30-1:00 NBC, dance music; soloists.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio speakers; pianist.
5:30 NBC, Songs with guitar.
5:45 NBC, "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; soloist.
6:45 "Weather Man."
7:00 NBC, Alice Remsen, soloist.
7:15 After Dinner revue; popular vocal.
7:30 Salute program: sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Bourdon's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Fred Allen; Roy Atwell; soloists; Grofe Orchestra.
9:30 Rakov's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, United States Navy Band.
10:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner's Friday Night Sociable."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, John Kelvin; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Jack Miller; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Brusiloff Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 CBS, "Novelty Rhythms."
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:25 Brockton Fair speaker.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news.
8:00 Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 CBS, Julius Tannen; soloists; chorus; Spitalny Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Love Songs."
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; quartet; Jack Golden's Orchestra.
10:00 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
10:30 Dramatic program.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Charles F. Lindsley, readings; organ.
11:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:30 CBS, Football Reporter.
6:45 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Cosmopolitan String Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:15 Bye Family, instrumental group.
8:30 Local dance music.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:25 NRA talk, Arthur Liebman.
9:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbians Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Alexander Woollcott, "Town Crier."
10:45 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Emerald Isle Orchestra.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 "Silver Strings."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Uncle Dan, the Puzzle Man."
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "Nomads," accordionists.
8:00 Studio program.
8:45 "Evening Reveries."
9:00 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—"Timely Topics"—talk.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, Constitution Day program of D. A. R.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:00-5:00 p. m.—NBC programs; news.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Chicago game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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Newest Fall Shades 69c
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on the fourth floor—it's furnished with "Trutype" Maple furniture — five lovely rooms with the correct accessories to go into an Early American setting. Why not come in and spend a few hours browsing around. It's amazing how many ideas you get on how to do your own rooms over!
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Madam Schiaparelli Selects
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VISIT OUR STORES DURING EASTERN STATES WEEK
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FRIENDS old and new are cordially invited to stop over while in Springfield and, for at least one day, visit this modern store which houses eighty-four individual shops including the beautiful Hall Galleries and Steiger's Downstairs Store. Within its walls reigns an atmosphere of welcome, and eagerness to be of service, which urges one to return again and again.
Plan to have luncheon here in the Colonial Tea Room . . . Fifth Floor
Albert Steiger Company
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Traveler on Road to Danzig Runs Gantlet of Passports

(Continued from Page 1)

ing me around on the German side of the Vistula this summer, "the peasants here would be talking Polish today."

While my guide was busy with the passport control officer, I made it my business to hear the country folk speaking to one another when they did not know that anybody was listening. They were talking German. But English pre-war visitors to this region recall hearing German landowners on both sides of the Vistula speak to their tenants in Polish.

Further north, on the seacoast and along the Hel peninsula there are a number of Dutch settlers. Then comes a band of Kashubs—a Slavonic tribe with language closely akin to Polish. Further south, in and around Posen and up to Bromberg, there is a considerable German element.

The ethnographical facts, therefore, are not too favorable to the German case. And as a matter of fact the real reason Germany wants the Corridor back is not because the area is German but because of East Prussia. A glance at the map shows why.

East Prussia is cut off from the rest of Germany. When its inhabitants cross the Corridor they do so by courtesy of the Poles. Not only is this galling to the German national pride, but there is a genuine fear that East Prussia, the first home of the "German spirit," will end by being Polonized.

The Germans say they are willing to leave the new Polish port of Gdynia and a railway zone in Polish hands but that the rest of the territory must revert to Germany.

Change in Corridors

Poland retorts that the effect of this change would be to substitute an east to west corridor for a north to south one; to make Poland's access to the sea dependent on the courtesy of Germany; to jeopardize the economic future of the whole of Poland—not of one province only.

The Poles are convinced that historically and ethnographically they have a better claim than Germany. Even if they haven't, there is not a patriotic Pole today who would dream of giving up the Corridor unless driven out of it by force.

The arguments on both sides are really predicated in a continuance of Polish-German enmity. If the two countries were good friends it would not matter one scrap to either of them to whom the Corridor belonged, any more than it matters that there is a much wider Canadian Corridor separating Alaska from the United States.

Given good will, goods and individuals would flow freely across the Polish Corridor in any direction. The Vistula would become an international waterway peppered with bridges and river traffic. People who own land on both sides of the frontier would not be subjected to petty inconveniences.

Locked in Carriages

Today none of these things happen. Individuals may cross the Corridor in special trains without passports. But they are locked in their carriages. A motorist who reaches the frontier after 7 p. m. has to stay "put" until the next morning, or retrace his wheelmarks to the nearest suitable stopping place, often many miles distant. Goods, even such perishable things as fruit, must wait at the frontier until there are enough truckloads to make up a train of the prescribed length.

Such are some of the German complaints. They would be more convincing but for the fact there seems to have been no real attempt from the German side to have them rectified. Indeed, there has been a "customs war" between the two countries for seven years, due to non-ratification by Germany of a duly signed trade treaty. The chief reason Germany has not ratified is the opposition of the East Prussian farmers to importation of Polish livestock into the rest of Germany as provided in the treaty.

Meanwhile the present Vistula frontier serves admirably to inflame the existing bad feeling. For instance, for many miles along the Vistula there are dikes to prevent the surrounding country from being inundated when the river is in flood. But dikes on the German side of the river run for miles on Polish territory.

Access to Vistula Limited

The Germans cannot see to it that the dikes are kept in good repair. The local inhabitants may only have "accesss" to the Vistula at certain fixed points. Moreover, there is a lock which controls the waters of the Nogat, an arm of the Vistula, and which if allowed to get into disrepair, or even left open, would cause the flooding of many square miles of German land. That lock is under the charge, not of the East Prussian authorities, but of the Danzig Free State Harbor Board consisting of five Danzigers, five Poles and one Swiss.

At several places along the Vistula, the frontier bulges out to give Poland what soldiers call "bridgeheads" on the German side of the river. At another place, there is a little river port on the German side. It has been given to Poland. Further along, after the frontier has left the Vistula, there is a German town, Bischofswerder, which has been cut off from its railway station.

Two countries on good terms with one another would iron out such difficulties. The only significance of the bridgeheads is military and any Polish general who tried to use two of them in time of war would deserve to be cashiered. Bischofswerder, though the Germans call it a "dying" city—"killed by the Treaty of Versailles"—is better situated than the town of Walk between Estonia and Latvia where the frontier runs down the middle of the main street, or even than Bâle where a factory has been built partly on German and partly on Swiss territory. The trouble is that Bischofswerder evidently does not want to go into Poland to use its railway station. Its empty market place, its grass-grown roads visibly proclaim its desire to disappear.

It has to be recorded, however, that at the moment when the elders of the town were busy pointing out the impossibility of the frontier, a couple of German urchins rather spoiled the effect by running into Poland with complete unconcern—and no disastrous effects beyond a German scolding.

Those post-war youngsters are a useful reminder of the fact that the time for the two countries to come to terms is now, when there is peace. Another war will not settle the Corridor question any more than a whole series of past wars has settled it.

The Poles cannot be expected to give up their bridgeheads, or anything else, merely as the prelude to a demand for more. But they might be persuaded to make appreciable sacrifices for a final settlement.

Today Poland is allied to France, and Germany is too weak to fight. The day, however, might conceivably come when Germany could seize the Corridor. But it is one of the clearest lessons of history that, in the long run, neither country can hope to hold the Corridor permanently except by consent of the other.

Poland and Germany have been foes for centuries. So had Greece and Turkey until, by the good sense of their rulers, they made friends a few years ago. What Kemal Pasha and Eleutherios Venizelos did, Marshal Pilsudski and Chancellor Hitler can do.

The question is, will they? They have already confounded the prophets by approving an agreement which allays some of the bitterness that has existed in Danzig since the war. If this agreement turns out well, it is bound to establish a new atmosphere in regard to the Corridor.

As soon as that happens, a solution of the question will be in sight.

Royalty a-Sight-Seeing

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

King Boris of Bulgaria and Queen Giovanna

The Royal Couple Are Enjoying a Visit to London and at the Moment Are Receiving a Bit of Information from a London "Bobby."

Colby Gives Free Tuition To Jobless Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine—Colby College graduates who are unable to obtain employment this fall may take free courses at this institution, according to a vote of the trustees announced by Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president, yesterday.

This action continues an arrangement which was introduced at Colby last winter, with the result that 28 former students took advantage of the offer to study at Colby without tuition costs. Dr. Johnson pointed out that courses so taken could not be offered toward a graduate degree, but that such study provided an opportunity for young men or women to use their leisure time in a constructive way.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; fresh strong north or northeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Saturday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain, prooably heavy tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast or east winds reaching gale force over south portion, and overcast weather, with rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	66	72	Miami, Fla...	80	90
Bismarck ...	56	78	Minneapolis..	56	70
Boston	58	60	Montreal ...	46	64
Buffalo	54	58	Nantucket ...	52	62
Calgary	60	62	New Orleans.	82	94
Charleston...	76	88	New York ...	56	62
Chicago	60	62	Norfolk, Va..	78	86
Cincinnati ...	62	84	North Platte.	54	62
Denver	56	76	Philadelphia.	60	62
Dodge City..	62	72	Phoenix,Ariz.	74	102
Eastport, Me.	52	58	Pittsburgh...	60	76
Hatteras	78	86	Portland, Me.	48	56
Honolulu,T.H.	..	..	Raleigh	76	88
7 p.m.Sept.14			St. Louis	64	70
Helens,Mont.	48	72	Salt Lake City	58	82
Huron, S. D..	58	70	San Francisco	56	66
Jacksonville..	76	88	SantaFe,N.M.	54	72
Kansas City.	62	62	Seattle	54	62
Key West ...	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles .	58	68	Washington..	62	68
Memphis	76	90	Williston,N.D.	58	82

A—9 a. m. Sept. 15.
B—Maximum Sept. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 9:00 p. m., Saturday 9:35 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:36 p. m.

Danubian Accord Aim of von Kanya Visit to France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Koloman von Kanya, visited Paris today. He received the first official reception which the French Government has accorded a Hungarian Foreign Minister for many years. The visit represents another attempt on the part of Hungary to secure the cooperation of the great powers in solving the economic problems of the Danubian countries.

Although the Premier, Mr. Julius de Gömbös, still insists on the need for treaty revision and refuses participation in any Danubian bloc, which would mean perpetuation of its present inferior position in central Europe, nevertheless Hungary desires better commercial relations with its neighbors, including Czechoslovakia, and France's influence may be helpful in this connection. Both Austria and Hungary are striving to increase trade with the Little Entente countries, as well as with Germany and Italy and the recent negotiations of the Hungarian statesmen in Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Paris have been devoted chiefly to this end.

There have been many exchanges of views recently among states in this part of the world, all tending to promote trade. Indeed the governments seem to desire to come to a better understanding and the statesmen are willing to take more devisive steps to solve the pressing problems.

No sudden improvement on a large scale is expected, nor any sensational political realignment, or radical treaty revision. Nevertheless, there is undoubtedly a tendency toward freer commercial intercourse which, it is hoped, will lead to more international good will.

Toronto Welcomes Convention 'Title'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

KNOWN as a convention city from one end of the continent to the other, Toronto is to have more than 150 conventions next year. Bookings have also been made for 1935. Negotiations are under way to bring conventions seven or eight years distant to this city.

One important factor in bringing so many conventions here next year is the fact that the city's centennial celebration is to take place then. Just as the Century of Progress exposition drew many conventions to Chicago, the coming centennial has proven a drawing card for Toronto.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Get Out the Vigilantes!

The word "horsethief" has been heard only occasionally around the State House nowadays. It was thought that the real thing had gone the way of whips and whiffletrees. Until today, that is, when two of them—self-styled at that—walked into a police station and actually demanded legal retaliation against the man who refused to pay them enough for a horse.

They freely admitted that they had stolen it from a peddler, who had left his "equipage" in front of a State Street stock broker's offices. They did it often, they said, as officials wondered where that many horses could be found. They will tell it to the judge.

* * *

Apparently in these strange times, it never occurred to anyone to question what, in the name of the depression, the peddler was doing in a prominent stock broker's office.

* * *

Epithets Rat-a-Tat

Candidate Frederick W. Mansfield opened fire on Mayor Curley from his political machine gun last night. One in the audience at the East Boston rally, said that if softly spoken the epithets would break windows a block away.

* * *

The people of Boston are gradually realizing that an election is in the offing. "But wait," say the oldtimers, "until it begins to get really warm."

Some Running to Lose?

Meanwhile President Newman of the Boston Democratic City Committee issued a stinging statement this morning, which informed the people that his committee would prove a port in the storm. The Governor, the two senators, and many other prominent Democratic leaders, he said, agreed that the City Committee was the logical agent to select the candidate.

His words scorched factional favorite sons who threaten to split the party vote wide open enough so that the Republican candidate can slip through. "Traitorous Democrats, disseminating poison gas," he flung at them. Concealed under a half veil was the grim charge that certain of the Democratic candidates are in the running for the express purpose of "aiding and abetting the enemy."

* * *

For Good Government

The Good Government Association last night took occasion to deny that it was supporting any one candidate for the office of Mayor, as yet. Presumably it stands, like the general public, in bewilderment at the impressive array of 12 candidates.

* * *

A bystander was heard to remark with a good-humored laugh: "Perhaps, with such an optimistic name, it is looking for a way to avoid having to give up the search for a candidate representing good government.

"I Received Your Check Today!"

"When I started my Investors Syndicate Thrift Plan I wondered if I could really lay by the required amount each year. But now, almost before I can realize it, I have received my Maturity Check," says Docia I. Patchett. "At no time have I found this Thrift Plan a hardship. I even kept it up one year when I was in the hospital, and I only regret that I didn't take out a larger certificate.

"A salary slips away so quickly that I believe every one should have a definite Thrift Plan. I myself am starting another and larger certificate right now."

Miss Patchett is but one of more than two hundred thousand ambitious people who are following Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans to accumulate large sums of money from proportionately small payments.

Wouldn't you enjoy receiving a check like hers . . . CASH . . . to carry out plans for travel, home ownership, or what you choose? Determination is one of the first requirements . . . but Time (which compounds earnings) is a profitable business partner. You are invited to find out more about this by mailing the coupon below.

Investors Syndicate Thrift Plans enable an individual or company to adopt a systematic plan for accumulating money over a period of years. The most common purposes of these plans are: Independence at 50, 55, or 60; Means and Leisure for Travel; Acquiring a Home; Business Expansion or Reserve; Education of Children. The resources of Investors Syndicate now exceed $50,000,000. For 39 years in good times and bad, Investors Syndicate has maintained a perfect record of prompt payment of all maturities, loans, cash surrenders, and all obligations.

An actual photograph of Docia I. Patchett planning the trip she will take with money from her second Investors Syndicate Certificate. She has already received the cash from one Certificate and purchased her home. Miss Patchett is Vice-Principal and Dean of Women at the Santa Rosa High School, Santa Rosa, California.

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Mail to Investors Syndicate, Dept. CS39, Minneapolis, Minnesota, or consult phone book for address of office in your city.

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Address..... *State*.....

Helen Schultz Brewer, nationally known as "Iowa's Bus Queen" practices thrift by carrying Investors Syndicate Certificates for business reserve, and retirement, and as an educational fund for her son and daughter. When Mrs. Brewer sold her bus line in 1930 she chose Investors Syndicate as a safe avenue for investing her funds.

Young though she is, Ellen Moore, charming teacher, of Dallas, Texas, is already providing for her future through an Investors Syndicate Thrift Plan. "It brings me a sense of security for the future that I can obtain in no other way," says Miss Moore.

It gives a

BETTER SHINE

There's "something special" about a Whittemore's Oil Paste Shine that is entirely in harmony with the appearance of the well-dressed man. It affords proof of the extra quality of the polish.

Whittemore's imparts a quick, lustrous polish and keeps the leather pliant. The easy opening container is generous in size. Besides Black, the Oil Paste is available in Tan, Brown, Oxblood and Neutral.

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Unusual Dollar Value to Increase Dollar Volume

THE N. R. A. has injected a new spirit into industry and business! Not only of hope, but of actual performance! The Blue Eagle is our American Bird of promise—symbol of united effort for the common good—*"We Do Our Part"*! Sign of courage and badge of honor! Representing an almost universal pledge of CO-OPERATION, it promises a readjustment of the functions of production and distribution, leading on to PROSPERITY.

The National Industrial Recovery Act is a temporary, emergency law, the effects of which, we believe, will be permanent! It is already bearing fruit! Men and women are getting back their jobs! Wage increases already effective insure increased buying power amounting to many millions! Wage payrolls and buying power will eventually be in step with increased production. This NEW DEAL INAUGURAL SALE will help to tide over the transition period.

In This Sale, Beginning Saturday, nearly $1,000,000 worth of Goods at Prices that will help Consumption Catch up with Production and Make more Jobs for the Unemployed

Quotations of higher prices which come to us every day from manufacturers are in most cases justified by higher costs of raw materials and labor. But the President of the United States, whose whole purpose is to put more men at work and to increase the wage total—and consequently to restore the higher price-levels of pre-depression days—nevertheless declares that prices must not be allowed to go up too rapidly nor until higher costs make the higher prices necessary! For weeks we have sold quantities of merchandise at far below the prices we should have to ask if based upon current quotations from manufacturers.

The Merchandise in This Sale could not be Replaced to Sell at the Sale Prices

The wholesale prices on practically every kind of merchandise in this Sale have sharply advanced, due to compliance on the part of manufacturers with the provisions of N.R.A. codes. But this Sale gives you the opportunity to forestall the advance on many of your Autumn purchases by taking advantage of the remarkable values in all departments here now!

Like our Previous Inaugural Sales in Featuring New Merchandise at Low Prices

Like them in giving impetus to the Autumn Season with hundreds of extra values—but unlike them in so far as market conditions are concerned. As a rule, in making price concessions in former years, we have had a fairly accurate forecast of replacement costs and could figure to what extent Sale reductions would affect average profits for the year. Today, however, no man can tell how much higher the cost of merchandise at mill and factory may go! But proofs of returning Confidence in the land promise a normal functioning of the law of Supply and Demand, and give us faith in the future. Meanwhile, this Sale is OUR PART toward speeding the New Deal.

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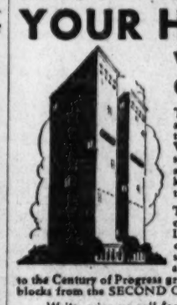

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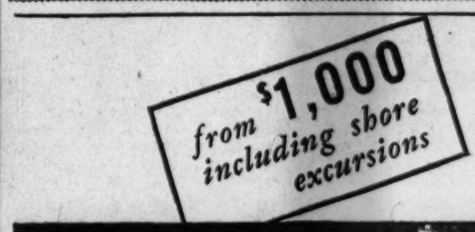

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The Home Forum

Evening Paseo Along the Prado

THE last rays of the sun had gone out of the sky. The clouds, that had been splashed a few moments ago from the gaudy palette of a tropical sunset, were now grayish white in the faded blue above. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico, grape color in the sun, now took on the same lusterless tone. Only the bleached coral rocks of Morro Castle glowed with a light that seemed to come from within rather than from the reflected light of the sky. Around the bandstand at the lower end of the Prado, where it ends at the Gulf, and down the recent extension of the Malecón as it skirts the right bank of the harbor entrance the evening *paseo* had begun. The stream of walkers, men in white starched drill suits and women in flowered chiffons, added rich notes of value and color to the fast graying scene.

Around the bandstand the main stream of strollers, augmented every moment by small groups from the several tributary streets that debouch into this plaza, were passing with slow step and gay chatter, the tempo of the laughter rising steadily as parties of acquaintances mingled in the eddying stream. Here and there some dropped out to seat themselves in the light steel chairs that faced the bandstand, only to be intercepted by a guardian attendant and sold the rights to the chair for the remainder of the evening. Venders of chocolate, or *helados*—tasty fruit ice creams—offered their wares. And then above the chatter and the laughter, across the glassy waters of the harbor entrance, came the dull boom of the evening gun fired from the ramparts of Morro Castle. For a few moments, there was almost a cessation of sound. Those who had watches set them. Then the business of conversation began again.

It was not so many decades ago that the evening *paseo* along the Prado was taken outside the old city walls of Havana. The gun that still signals officially the settling of tropical night over the city is one of the few remaining traditions of Spanish days. Then it was the solemn warning for the closing of the city gates, for the lowering of the portcullises, and for the raising of the drawbridges; and those who had imprudently stretched their *paseo* beyond its proper duration were like to find themselves without the walls for the night, forced to pass the time in a *posada* or inn near the gates or under the stars in the fields.

Sitting lazily in a steel chair at the foot of the bandstand, listening to the soft strains of the Marine Band, a delicate popular air from Mexico and a tango artfully devoid of fire like the faded sky above, it seemed hard to realize that Havana was once a medieval city encircled by walls and frowning castles. The castles remain, but their walls are hoary with sea salt or the color washed out by centuries of tropical rain; or else they are half overgrown with exuberant foliage, or hidden by modern dwellings, their present usefulness concealed from the eyes of man.

A little way below the bandstand the last sizable remnant of the city wall was being tumbled industriously day by day into nothingness, by a platoon of workmen, a steam shovel or two, and a fleet of lumbering trucks—a smoothing out of the once picturesque channel wall to make way for a modern highway of motor transportation, the price the past must always pay.

* * *

In the far-off days before Hernando de Soto set off on his mighty adventure of discovery, when the seat of government was at the other end of the island, Havana with its defenseless wooden dwellings was twice the prey of French pirates. On the last raid the town was burnt to the ground; and, hearing of its plight, de Soto, then governor of the island, raised the ancient fortress of La Fuerza. Although a portion of the fortress has been razed to make way for the Malecón extension, the old portion still remains. From its tower Señora de Soto is supposed to have watched—in vain—for the return of Hernando. Its walls, once bristling with cannon, threatened away that bold sea raider, the English Drake, who courteously fired a salvo or two and then set sail for the south. To guard the channel mouth Morro Castle, the most fascinating of all, was built in 1568.

Havana, however, by that time was becoming one of the richest cities in New Spain, a gathering place for the plate ships which brought the golden yields of the Peruvian mines from the Isthmus of Panama or silver ingots from the mines of Mexico. Here the rich juices of the sugar cane were prepared for shipment to the mother country. Spanish governors deemed the city's importance worthy of further defenses. In 1650 plans were advanced to the Spanish court to make the city a peninsula, by extending the harbor to inclose the remaining two sides. The project, because of the expense, was frowned upon by the Spanish court, and city walls were planned in its stead.

The earlier expenses of the building of the wall were met by appropriating a percentage of the output of the Mexican mines. The walls took many years to construct, and by the time they were completed Havana had begun to outgrow the area included by them. From that time on the walls, that had been designed originally to keep out the pirates, rapidly became an obstacle to the population of the city who found it increasingly difficult to live and conduct business in the small space between the wharves and the line traced today by the Prado. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the people of Havana had come to regard the walls as a tremendous handicap to the natural growth of the city.

The walls became an obsession with the populace, and small wonder when the decree for the demolition of the walls was signed in 1863, nearly two centuries after the commencement of the construction, that the Cuban press of the day hailed the act as an emancipation of the city as if from the most exacting of servitudes. Large sections of the wall were torn down immediately, and the people were so overjoyed that they have paid little attention to subsequent levelings. Most of this intense dislike, however, may be traced to the persistency of the Spanish Government in maintaining the walls as a means of defense long after their usefulness had ceased, refusing to allow new passageways to be torn through the walls, and in observing until 1844 the medieval custom of shutting the gates at an early hour and not opening them until four-thirty the next morning, when the first market carts arrived from the outlying districts.

* * *

The *paseo* still pauses at the boom of the gun, but today to listen to the tick of a watch and not the crash of a falling portcullis. Even when the strollers dwindle away in groups of two and three, even when the band packs its instruments and the guardians of the seats and the venders of sweetmeats drift toward the center of the town, even when the fishing fleet, its sails faintly glowing in the dim light of the stars, steals its way past Morro to the Gulf beyond, even when the lights of the Malecón gleam brightly on vacant streets, Havana can be never again the medieval city of the past. It remains still the gay metropolis of the present, its old buildings standing like antique museum pieces in rooms whose furnishings are centuries modern.

F. W. S.

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Woodland Walk

(After Rain)

Young pines rise up on either side,
With starry crystals glorified.
The huckleberry bushes drip
With sparkles; and the blue-bell's lip
Is edged with silver. Lucent white,
The milk-weed blossom scatters light
While in a sunshine-dappled place
Wild ferns spread out their argent lace,
And bramble stalks above them swing,
All scintillant and glittering.

So radiant this woodland scene,
I walk 'mid beauty, like a queen,
And every bough sheds down a gem
To crown me with a diadem.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Donald McLeish, London

The Famous Statues of Memnon at Thebes, Egypt

Water-Lily Lady

Water-lily lady—
When I visit the Chinese garden
Of Sing-la-po
I see you,
There in the pool.
Your dress is made of scallops
Of red gold—and bronze,
The color of the fins
Of the many fish
Which glide silently
In the depths below.
Your hair is bound with leaves.
Your eyes hold in them
The quiet and color of deep waters—
Your hands are white and beautiful.
When you lift them
Into the light
They become flowerlike:
Lilies floating on the surface
Of the mysterious pool.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

Admiral Lord Beatty Poses for His Portrait

When I came to know Lord Beatty, he told me that when he first met Clemenceau, the old man looked him over and said:

"Well . . . You're a British sailor."

The Admiral did not seem at all displeased by this terse greeting and might have answered, "Yes, I am just that." It would have been enough. I have sometimes thought that his mornings at the Admiralty Office in time of peace, with their prolonged debates and interminable detail, may have slightly helped the cause of those who desired a portrait of its head, for America. At all events, he readily consented when the request came to him from our Ambassador, Mr. Davis, to give the necessary sittings for it. (Lord Beatty confessed that two other people were "after him," but he had refused to give them a moment.) And I soon had a note from his secretary saying that His Lordship would see me at his house in Regent's Park.

Of course, it was a simple matter for any one to have a general idea of the appearance of any and all of the heroes of the day; shop windows, newspapers, and magazines displayed photographs and reproductions liberally. The well-known figure of Admiral Beatty in cap or Panama, slightly tipped, I had often wondered over, feeling that more than that must be found in the real man, and when I called at Hanover Lodge on an October morning, the soft English quiet of Regent's Park, the lawn, big trees, and pretty yellow house seemed a strange introduction and contrast to the personality I was in search of. . . .

* * *

To his second appointment Lord Beatty came with a valet bearing his sword, which I had asked for, his naval cloak, and dark blue jacket with gold-laced cuffs, and all eighteen of the decorations attached. It was amusing, when the Admiral put on the cape, which hung unfastened upon his shoulders, that the only one of the decorations that was ever visible was the "Croix de Guerre."

The valet was dismissed at once, and Lord Beatty at the close of the hour took off cape and coat, folded them thoughtfully in, of course, the only way, and laid them on a chair, placing the sword beside them, a seaman's simple habit of order, automatically followed. . . .

* * *

One day the Admiral had a very pleasant suggestion to make. Why not bring the portrait down to Brooksby, their place in the country, and finish it there?

This opened a charming vista, and I could have pretended it would help and have taken the picture down there. But at the moment, I was thinking "straight only." How little could he imagine that this plan would be good for everything but the portrait? How could he understand that *it* would be sacrificed, or at least weakened? I had to fall back on the finality that some artists might be able to do it, but that I was not good enough to go on with the picture in another place and lighting; I would have to begin all over again and a second "go" would suffer from diminished energy. It was new to the Admiral that such tests would be applied to painting, but a quick look showed me that he understood that nothing for the moment was of any importance to me but the portrait, and its final value, as such, and perhaps what he would have called my "attention to duty" made him quite ready to go on with the sittings, which became seven in all and would have been more, if more had been needed. . . .

The more I saw of the Admiral, the more I was aware of that child-like, earnest quality that all great performers have—along with all the conscious ones, which must be reckoned with. Absurd as it sounds, it is the quality which can only be called "innocence" as a child is innocent. I have recognized it in such men as Roosevelt and Cleveland. Undoubtedly Lincoln possessed it, and I believe it can be found in all outstanding characters and is one of their most winning assets.—From "Background with Figures, Autobiography of CECILIA BEAUX." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

AGAINST a calm Egyptian sky, with milky clouds floating like swansdown toward the almost imperceptible blue of the horizon, while in the distance stretch mountains of a luminous, delicate pink, rise the famous Statues of Memnon, two immense figures seated on cubical thrones with their feet resting on sandstone pedestals. Without the long-since vanished crown which once adorned it, the southern colossus rises to a height of some sixty-four feet, and is the most prominent landmark on the west bank of the Nile at Thebes, being visible at a great distance from all sides.

Apart from the innumerable associations that cling to the two solemn sitters, the immensity of the proportions hold one, forcing one to stand and look and wonder, recalling snatches of far-off tales, of strange legends, and stranger beliefs connected with Greek mythology, when the figures, which actually represented King Amenophis III, were taken for statues of Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Eos (Goddess of the Dawn). Then it was that one whispered to another of music heard at sunrise, notes resembling the broken chord of a harp or lute, sounding from the more northerly colossus into the clear morning air. "Memnon sings to Eos," they said; "we have heard the music, and we have seen the tears she sheds upon her beloved son."

Thus grew the story of the "vocal statue," drawing strangers from afar to find out for themselves if the tale were true.

With the same love of recording their visit that exists among men today, these sight-seers of olden time left mementos upon the statues as high as their arms would reach, strange scribblings which afford peculiar interest to those who can decipher them. Here may still be seen numerous Greek and Latin inscriptions in prose and verse, left by travelers under the Roman Empire, the earliest of which dates from the eleventh year of the reign of Nero. Most of the names are those of eminent men, including eight governors of Egypt and two procurators. In A. D. 130, came Hadrian himself, with his wife and a large retinue, to spend several days at the foot of the vocal statue. Among those present appears to have been Balbilla, the Court-Poetess, who spread her talent over the limbs of the statue in a flood of verse. Memnon greeted Hadrian "as well as he could" before the sun touched the statue, she recounts; but at the second hour a clearer note broke forth, like that caused by the blow on a copper instrument, while at the third a sound was heard so loud that all the world might know how dear to the gods the Emperor was.

In the year 170 A. D. Septimius Severus restored to some extent the damage caused to the more northerly statue by an earthquake in B. C. 27, when the upper part was thrown down; and thereafter the music ceased, leading one to suppose the sounds to have been caused by the passage of air through pores in the stone during the change of temperature at sunrise.

The statues are carved out of a pebbly and quartzose sandstone, yellowish-brown in shade, and an extremely difficult medium to handle. They are the work of the favorite architect of the King, who appealed to the vanity of his master by designing the royal statues. They stood originally in front of a temple erected by the King, of which scarcely any remains are to be found, a large sandstone stele, near by, now broken in two, being almost the only surviving relic.

On the left side of the statue stands the figure of the King's mother Met-em-weye, and on the right his wife Teye; a third figure which once stood between the legs has long since been destroyed. The sides of the throne are ornamented with two Nile-gods represented in sunk relief as twining sedge and papyrus, the representative plants of Egypt, round hieroglyphics which read "To Unite," thus symbolizing the union of Upper and Lower Egypt.

"The man of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAUL wrote to Timothy, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works."

The necessity of seeing man aright is the problem of the ages. The thoughtful student of the Bible cannot fail to notice the discrepancy existing between the two accounts of creation found in Genesis; but unless he is a student of Christian Science he is likely to accept both as referring to the real creation and attempt to reconcile the first record, which shows creation as entirely spiritual, with the second, which would make creation appear to be material. In that case he may think that God made man both spiritual and material; that existence or life has two sides, one good and one evil.

Nothing can compare with the freedom, joy, light, and inspiration which are ours when we awake to the recognition of our true existence, our perfect sonship; for then it dawns upon our consciousness that in reality we have never lost our birthright as God's children, that in reality we have never been away from our Father's house, that we have never been lost, sinful, depraved, sick. Indeed, God has no knowledge of such inharmonious conditions, since He created His children in His own image and likeness, and maintains them in eternal perfection and goodness. Mary Baker Eddy writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 588), "There is but one I, or Us, but one divine Principle, or Mind, governing all existence; man and woman unchanged forever in their individual characters, even as numbers which never blend with each other, though they are governed by one Principle." From this premise only one conclusion is possible, namely, that man has never been separated from his creator. The material existence which seems to be is a falsity, an insidious lie, an erroneous belief of a supposititious mortal mind.

"He is not the man that I thought he was," is a remark sometimes heard when someone has done less than was expected of him; or else we may express surprise because of some noble deed done by someone whom we had thought incapable of expressing commendable qualities. In both cases, however, it is clearly seen, in the light of Christian Science, that in so doing we were not judging "righteous judgment;" we had fallen under the temptation to believe that man is capable of manifesting both good and evil; we had judged our fellow man according to the flesh; we had accepted a false, mortal concept of man, who is entirely spiritual and eternally good.

Now, spiritual understanding separates the tares from the wheat. Christian Science shows us how to separate evil or error from man, to impersonalize error, under whatever guise it may seem to present itself. To impersonalize error in our own thought is to deprive error of its assumed power, since in order to be recognized or expressed it must always find something to which it may fasten itself. But seen as an entirely false claim, it loses its seeming power to hurt or to make afraid. This teaching of Christian Science is of incalculable value to the sufferer, be the suffering caused by sin, disease, ignorance, or any of the myriad unreal beliefs of the so-called carnal mind. Let anyone who has yielded to sin awake to the fact that he is suffering because he has submitted to an unreal master—the carnal mind—and let him glimpse the truth of ever present and all-pervading good, God, and he will then have taken the first real step out of bondage. The sufferings which, like prison walls, seem to have deprived him of his freedom are self-inflicted limitation, and they will disappear with his turning away from erroneous thinking and his unqualified acceptance of his birthright as a son of God. The unfailing remedy for all sufferers, be it lack of supply, unemployment, sorrow, greed, is to awake to the truth of being, refuse to accept these mortal errors as having reality, and turn wholeheartedly to God, the Giver of all good, with the perfect assurance that Love liberates from all wrong thinking when we allow Love to control our thoughts.

A sure foundation for true thinking is laid by beginning each new day in quiet communion with divine Mind. One way of doing this is to study the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*. The student who makes a regular practice of doing this realizes his birthright of freedom, happiness, health, abundance, success; he knows that he possesses God-given ability, opportunity, inspiration, power; that he is in the service of his Maker; that he is endowed with the capacity to express only that which is good. Thus he progressively reflects the things of Spirit, those things which cannot wear out, become depreciated in value, or be taken from him. In a word, he realizes true substance; he sees man as he really is in God's likeness.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

"Guds-Mennesket"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

PAULUS skrev til Timotheus: "Hvert Skrift er indaandet af Gud og nyttigt til Belæring, til Irettesættelse, til Forbedring, til Optugtelse i Retfærdighed, for at Guds-Mennesket maa vorde fuldkomment, dygtiggjort til al god Gerning".

Nødvendigheden af at se Mennesket paa rette Maade er Tidsaldrenes Opgave. Den, der eftertænksomt studerer Bibelen, kan ikke undgaa at lægge Mærke til den Uoverensstemmelse, der eksisterer mellem de to Beretninger om Skabelsen, som findes i Første Mosebog; men, mednindre han er blandt dem, der studerer Christian Science [Kristen Videnskab], er der mest Sandsynlighed for, at han antager dem begge som henvisende til den virkelige Skabelse og forsøger at forene den første Beretning, der viser Skabelsen som fuldstændig aandelig, med den anden, der gerne vil, at Skabelsen skal synes at være materiel. I dette Tilfælde kunde han tro, at Gud skabte Mennesket baade aandeligt og materielt; at Tilværelsen eller Livet har to Sider, en god og en ond.

Intet kan sammenlignes med den Frihed, Glæde, det Lys og den Inspiration, som er vor, naar vi vaagner til Erkendelsen af vor sande Tilværelse, vort fuldkomne Sønneforhold; for da dæmrer det for vor Bevidsthed, at vi i Virkeligheden aldrig har mistet vor Fødselsret som Guds Børn, at vi i Virkeligheden aldrig har været borte fra vor Faders Hus, at vi aldrig har været fortabte, syndige, moralsk fordærvede eller syge. Gud kender saa vist ikke til slige uharmoniske Tilstande, da Han skabte Sine Børn i Sit eget Billede og Sin egen Lignelse og opretholder dem i evig Fuldkommenhed og Godhed. I sin Lærebog *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 588) skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Der er kun eet Jeg eller Os, kun eet guddommeligt Princip eller Sind, som styrer hele Tilværelsen; Mand og Kvinde, evindeligt uforandrede i deres individuelle Karakterer, ligesom Tal, der aldrig sammenblandes, skønt de styres af eet Princip". Fra denne Forudsætning findes kun een Slutning mulig, nemlig den, at Mennesket aldrig har været adskilt fra sin Skaber. Den materielle Tilværelse, som synes at være, er et Bedrag, en lumsk Usandhed, en vildfarende Forestilling om et formodet dødeligt Sind.

"Han er ikke det Menneske, jeg troede, han var", er en Bemærkning, man undertiden hører, hvis en eller anden har gjort mindre, end man havde ventet af ham; eller ogsaa kan vi maaske udtrykke Forbauselse over en eller anden ædel Handling udøvet af en, som vi havde tænkt ikke var i Stand til at udtrykke prisværdige Egenskaber. I Lyset af Christian Science ses det imidlertid klart i begge Tilfælde, at vi ved at gøre dette ikke dømte en "retfærdig Dom"; vi var faldet for den Fristelse at tro, at Mennesket er i Stand til at manifestere baade godt og ondt; vi havde dømt vort Medmenneske ifølge Kødet; vi havde ahtaget et falsk, dødeligt Begreb om Mennesket, som er fuldt ud aandeligt og for evigt godt.

Se, aandelig Forstaaelse skiller Ugræsset fra Hveden. Christian Science viser os, hvorledes vi kan skille ondt eller Vildfarelse fra Mennesket, for at gøre Vildfarelsen upersonlig, under hvilken som helst Forklædning den end synes at fremstille sig. At gøre Vildfarelsen upersonlig i vor egen Tanke er at berøve den den Magt, den har tilranet sig; thi for at blive anerkendt eller give sig Udtryk maa den altid finde noget, hvortil den kan fæstne sig. Men, naar den bliver set som en fuldstændig falsk Paastand, mister den sin tilsyneladende Magt til at skade eller at skræmme. Denne Lære i Christian Science er af uberegnelig Værdi for den lidende, være sig at Lidelsen er foraarsaget af Synd, Sygdom, Uvidenhed eller en af det saakaldte kødelige Sinds utallige uvirkelige Forestillinger. Lad enhver, som har givet efter for Synd, vaagne til den Kendsgerning, at han lider, fordi han har underkastet sig en uvirkelig Herre—det kødelige Sind—og lad ham skimte Sandheden af det altid nærværende og alt-gennemtrængende gode, Gud, og han vil da have taget det første virkelige Skridt ud af Trældommen. De Lidelser, der—lig Fængselsmure—synes at have berøvet ham hans Frihed, er en Begrænsning, han har paalagt sig selv, og de vil forsvinde, naar han vender sig bort fra fejlagtig Tænkning og uden Forbehold modtager sin Fødselsret som Guds Søn. Det ufejlbare Lægemiddel for alle, der lider, det være sig af Mangel paa Udkomme, Arbejdsloshed, Sorg, Griskhed, maa være at vaagne til Tilværelsens Sandhed, nægte at modtage disse dødelige Vildfarelser, som om de havde Virkelighed, og af hele sit Hjerte vende sig til Gud—den, der giver alt godt,—med den fuldkomne Forvisning, at Kærligheden befrier fra al forkert Tænkning, naar vi tillader Kærligheden at kontrollere vore Tanker.

Man lægger et sikkert Grundlag for sand Tænkning ved at begynde hver ny Dag i stille Forening med det guddommelige Sind. En Maade, hvorpaa man kan gøre dette, er ved at studere Lektie-Prædikenen i *Christian Science Kvartalshæfte*. Den Studerende, der gør dette til en fast Regel, erkender sin Fødselsret til Frihed, Lykke, Sundhed, Overflod, Medgang; han ved, at han ejer Gud-given Evne, Lejlighed, Inspiration og Magt; at han er i sin Skabers Tjeneste; at han har faaet Evne til kun at give Udtryk for det gode. Saaledes genspejler han i forøget Grad Aandens Ting, de Ting, som ikke kan slides, blive forringet i Værdi eller tages fra ham. Med eet Ord, han erkender den sande Substans; han ser Mennesket, som det virkeligt er i Guds Lignelse.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Price Movement Again Inclined To Irregularity

Initial Advances Followed by Reaction and an Uneven Trend

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Indecision again seized financial markets today as news and notions bobbed about on contrary currents.

Stocks, after emulating their early spurt of yesterday, dropped back and generally canceled inaugural gains of 1 to 2 or more points. The mining shares, however, once more displayed resistance, as did a few of the farm shares and various specialties.

A late rally in some of the specialties helped to steady the list, although the general tone was uncertain.

Homestake was up 12 points at one time, but lost most of this. Shares steady to firm in the final hour included Cerro de Pasco, American Can, Case and U. S. Smelting.

Losses ranging from major fractions to around 2 points or so occurred in U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific, American Telephone, National Distillers, Public Service of New Jersey and American Sugar.

Transfers approximated 2,300,000 shares.

Grains steadied following early uncertainties, and cotton moved up as the dollar declined in foreign exchange dealings. Stocks seemingly paid little attention to the dollar's weakness. Bonds were rather easy.

Opinions Mixed

Commission house opinion on the recent erratic market tendencies was decidedly mixed. While observers with optimistic inclinations were still in the majority, there were many expressions of doubt as to whether upward resistance levels could be overcome in the near future without substantial aid from business or currency expansion.

Brokers who usually handle most of the wire orders report there is little public participation in stocks at the moment and that the principal turnover in equities is being accounted for by professional floor traders.

The new and stiffer margin requirements prescribed by the New York Stock Exchange became effective today. Some last-minute selling appeared because of the new rules, but most margined accounts had already been strengthened in preparation for the change. Under the revised schedule, accounts of less than $5000 must maintain a 50 per cent ratio on debit balances at all times, and those of more than $5000 a margin of 33⅓ per cent.

Followers of railway stocks were cheered by the announcement that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. would extend the maturity dates of carrier loans currently due the Corporation. This was interpreted in some quarters as an expression of faith by the administration in the future of the transportation industry. Although the net income of leading roads has been moving upward rapidly, it was felt that immediate payment of R. F. C. debts might tend to interfere with rehabilitation plans of some of the systems.

Bond Trading Irregular

Divergent trends ruled the bond market today. The volume of trading contracted as buying lagged and domestic corporate issues and the United States Government group gave ground. The luster of the foreign list was undimmed.

Liens of American companies displayed a fairly steady tone at the start of the session, but developed a list as the rise in equities was checked. A few of the rails benefited from a good inquiry, but most issues in the group, both speculative and prime, yielded fractions.

Utilities were heavy, sentiment being affected presumably by indications the Federal Government will enter direct competition through the Muscle Shoals development. Cincinnati Gas & Electric, Columbia, Detroit Edison, Duquesne Light and several others in the electric power group lost ground.

Coincident with the decline of the dollar in the foreign exchange market to the lowest level in a half century, foreign bonds continued to gain. British 5½s gained a point to reach the highest figure since the conversion figure expired. Brazilian 6½s, French 7½s, German 7s and Japanese 6½s gained major fractions.

The Swiss Minister in Washington announced that his Government would pay the Oct. 1 interest on its $30,000,000 5½ per cent loan either in Swiss francs at the old rate of 5.12 francs to the dollar or in an increased number of dollars to compensate for the decline of the American dollar. This indicated the firm adherence of the Swiss Government to the gold standard.

Most of the interest in U. S. Governments was on the selling side and Liberty bonds resumed their decline in an active market. Treasury 3s of 1951-1955 moved the other way.

Fewer Owners Of General Motors Stock

General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the third quarter of 1933 were 355,789, compared with 366,084 the second quarter and 364,401 the third quarter of 1932.

There were 337,820 holders of common and 17,969 holders of preferred, compared with 348,224 common stockholders and 17,860 preferred the second quarter of 1933.

Southern Dairies, Inc., Loss

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Southern Dairies, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $22,461 after charges, compared with a net loss of $340,789 a year before.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Sept. 15; Last Sept. 14

13¾	3	..	Adams Express	3900	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
21⅝	8	1	Adams Mills	400	17⅜	17	17	17⅛
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	800	11⅞	10½	10½	11⅛
11¾	8⅝	1.60e	Affiliated prod	700	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
107¼	47½	3f	Air Reduction	49400	108	103¾	103¾	105⅞
4	1	..	Airway Elec App	100	2½	2½	2½	..
32¼	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	33400	30⅝	30	29½	30
8¾	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	7400	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	12½	11⅞	11⅞	13
26	5	..	Allephany Steel	30	22	22	22	23½
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1600	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
143¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	3400	143	137½	137⅝	140½
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
44⅝	18½	2	Amerada	38400	46¼	44⅛	45	45⅝
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	6800	32¾	31	31	32¼
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	700	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1900	12⅜	12¼	12¼	13
66	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	330	50⅝	47	50⅝	48
52⅛	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	36	35	35	35
97½	49	4	Am Can	7100	95⅜	92⅝	93¾	93⅝
134	112	7	Am Can pf	180	132	132	132	..
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1800	32¼	29¾	29¾	31¾
31½	3½	..	Am Chain pf	100	21	21	21	..
51¼	34	3f	Am Chicle	300	47½	47	47⅛	46
89⅛	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	25490	71	66⅛	67	69½
6	3	..	Am Encaustic T	500	3½	3	3	..
13	3⅛	..	Am European	500	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
10⅝	3⅛	..	Am & For Pow	5100	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	26	25	25	29
36⅛	6¼	..	Am & or Pow 6	200	1-9¼	17	17	19¼
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	16	15¼	15¼	16½
21½	4⅛	*1	Am Hawaiian	1100	18	16½	17⅛	18⅛
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	700	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
87½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	41	40	40	43
17⅜	3¾	..	Am Ice	900	11	10	10¼	11
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	2800	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
39½	8⅝	..	Am Locomotive	800	33⅜	31¼	31¼	33
63	17¼	..	Am Loco pf	200	56	54¼	55	..
23¾	3¾	..	Am Metal	7900	21½	19¾	19¾	20¾
72	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	70	70	70	..
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	5200	11	9¾	9¾	11⅛
41½	9⅞	1½	*Am P&L 6% pf	1100	24	22½	22½	25½
35	9	1¾	*Am P&L 5% pf	1500	20	18⅜	18⅜	20
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	7700	16¾	15⅜	15⅞	16¼
31⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	3200	23	21⅜	21⅜	22⅝
47¾	20¼	3	Am Safety Razor	200	38	37½	37½	38½
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	500	3½	3¼	3¼	4
4½	1¼	..	Am Ship & Com	1500	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	90	26¾	25⅞	26¾	25¾
44⅛	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	42600	44⅛	41¾	42⅝	43
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	83	80½	81¼	81
73	20½	..	Am Smelt 6% pf	600	52¼	51	52¼	61
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3600	22	21¼	21¾	23¾
47⅞	30	2½f	Am Stores	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40½
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	58¼	53⅝	53⅝	67
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	15200	131	127	127⅜	131
37⅜	10	..	Am Type F pf	70	25	24	24	24½
40¾	10⅞	7	Am Wat W & E	1800	28⅜	25⅝	25⅝	28¼
3.57	9½	1	Am W W&E ct	900	22¼	20	20	22¼
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	1100	13½	13	13	13⅝
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2100	52	51½	51½	54½
14¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	8	8	8	8¼
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	54	54	54	54
22½	5	..	Anaconda Cop	38500	17¾	17¼	17¼	18½
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	300	26⅛	26⅛	26½	28
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	27	27	27	27½
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	3800	5¼	5	5⅛	4⅞
5	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	2500	3	2¾	3	2⅝
9⅞	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	57½	55¼	56⅛	55¾
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1400	2½	1⅜	1½	2⅜
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	18	17½	17½	18
35½	6⅜	..	Asso Oil	20	28	28	28	28
80⅜	39	..	Atchison T&SF	6100	69¼	65¾	66¾	68⅛
80	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	48¾	46⅛	46⅛	49
31⅞	12	1	Atl Refining	4900	31½	29½	29½	30¾
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	300	30¼	29¾	29¾	..
81½	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	83	83	83	83
21⅝	6	..	Atlas Tack	1400	23¾	22	23⅜	22
44½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	6200	62	60	60	61¾
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4200	12	11	11	11¾

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	6800	13⅞	13	13	13¾
80	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	14900	35¾	33⅜	33¾	35⅜
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	36	36	36	36¼
100¾	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	101½	101½	101½	..
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	20	3¼	3¼	3⅜	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	3200	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
33	26	2	Beech-Creek	30	33	33	33	33
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1200	10½	10¼	10¼	10¾
91½	62¾	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	96½	96½	96½	93⅞
15	13¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	500	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅞
21¼	6⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	8100	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
31½	9	25	Best & Co	1300	32⅛	31¾	31¾	32½
49¾	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	7500	40	38	38¾	39½
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	62¼	62¼	62¼	65¼
24½	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	60	23¼	23	23	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
16	2	5f	Bon Ami A	200	72	72	72	69
37⅞	18	1.60	Borden	3900	26⅞	26	26	26½
21⅜	5⅛	..	Borg Warner	1700	19½	19	19	19½
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	300	22	21½	21½	..
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	5100	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
63	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4800	30½	29	29	30½
53⅞	28	3	Brown Shoe	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	52
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	1500	13½	13¼	13¼	14
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13½	12⅞	13½	13½
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	3500	7¼	6½	6⅝	7⅛
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	310	29⅜	27⅝	27⅝	28
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	10500	5¼	4⅞	5	5⅜
13¾	2½	..	Bullard	200	9	9	9	9¼
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	9800	18¼	17½	17¾	18¼
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1400	3	2⅞	3	3
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	8⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅞
43½	8½	..	Byers	2800	35½	33	33	35

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	27½	27½	27½	28
2	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	1⅞	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
16½	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
19⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	15400	33⅞	31Z	31¾	32½
20⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5300	16⅝	15½	15½	16⅛
35½	14	1f	Cannon Mills	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	16200	82½	77⅝	78¾	80⅛
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1500	23⅞	22⅝	22⅝	23⅝
4⅜	2	..	Celotex vtc	200	2¼	2	2	2⅜
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	19400	48⅝	44¾	45⅜	46⅞
5⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	3¼
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	600	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34⅝
11⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	300	9½	8½	8½	9
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	36800	41¾	38¾	39½	39¼
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	16	16	16	16
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2900	46½	44½	45	47
49½	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	14800	46⅞	45½	45⅝	46½
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	8⅜	8	8	8½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	6200	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	7300	12⅜	11½	11½	12⅜
34¾	2	..	Chi & N west pf	300	22¼	22	22	23½
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	20	20	20	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	6½	5⅝	5⅝	6¾
15	2⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
22⅜	6⅛	1	Ch Yellow Cab	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	11
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1200	26¾	26	26	26⅞
10½	2	..	Childs Company	300	7	6½	6½	6⅝
21½	6	..	Chile Copper	70	17½	17⅛	17⅛	18¼
52⅞	7¾	.50b	Chrysler	92600	52	49¼	49⅝	51¼
25	7½	..	City Ice & Fuel	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	67⅞	67¼	67½	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	2000	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
64⅜	60	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	10	31	31	31	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	30	30	30	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	100	17⅝	17½	17½	17⅝
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	500	85	85	85	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	10100	24¾	23	23	24¾
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	800	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6½
54	16	..	Colo F & I pf	20	20½	20½	20½	..
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	15600	17	15¾	16	17⅛
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	76	76	76	78
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	10	65⅛	65⅛	65½	..
27⅜	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1700	26	25¼	25½	26⅜
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	2700	65	62¼	62¼	63⅜
18½	4	..	Comm Credit	7200	18¾	17⅜	17½	18¾
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	96	95	95	96
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2400	39⅝	38	38	39½
97⅜	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¾	..
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	91000	41	38¼	39⅜	40¼
64	36	*4	Comwlth & So	25100	2	2¾	2¾	2⅞
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	37	37	37	37¼
27⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4500	24½	23	23	24¼
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4	4	4	..
14¼	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	11	11	11	11½
64¾	40	3.40	Consol Gas	34400	45	43¾	43¾	45½
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	700	89½	89	89½	90
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	1200	3⅛	3	3	3¼
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	36300	14⅞	13¾	13¾	14⅜
1¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	900	1⅜	1Z	1⅜	1⅜
10¼	1½	..	Container A	1000	9½	8¾	8¾	9¼
4½	¼	..	Container B	1900	3	3	3	3½
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	1400	13¼	12½	13	13¼
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	700	2½	2	2	2½
64	36	*4	Cont Baking pf	100	61	61	61	..
68	35½	2	Cont Can	5500	67½	65¾	65½	66½
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2700	30½	29½	29½	30¼
4	1	..	Cont Motors	4900	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2
19½	7⅜	..	Cont Oil	13000	18⅞	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
90⅜	45⅝	3	Corn Products	3200	88	86½	86½	88
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	500	5½	5	5	5⅛
39½	23	..	Cream of Wheat	1500	32½	31¾	31¾	32
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	11¼	11	11	11¾
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	2400	48¼	43	43	47½
38½	16½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	36	36	36	..
6½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	500	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	27½	27	27	27
16	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	90	6½	5½	6¼	..
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1600	6½	5¾	6	6½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	60	38	38	38	..
59½	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	49	49	49	49⅜
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	25½	24	24	25½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3600	3¼	3	3	3
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16¼

—D—

49	5⅝	..	Deere & Co	18400	38	35½	35½	37
93⅜	37⅝	..	Del & Hduson	1500	79	73¼	73¾	78
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	10200	38	35	35⅜	37¼
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	200	67	67	67	70
39½	17½	1	Diamond Match	900	25	24	24	25½
31	26½	16	Diamond M pf	400	29	29	29	29½
36⅜	12	1f	Dome Mines	8800	34⅜	33¼	33⅝	33⅝
14¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	9600	16	15⅜	15⅝	16⅝
10⅜	2½	..	Dresser B	100	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
65⅜	32⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	11600	83½	79½	79¾	82½
38⅝	9½	1	Duplan Silk	100	23	23	23	..

—E—

89⅜	46	2	Eastman Kodak	1800	85⅞	84¾	85	84⅞
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1600	13⅝	13	13	13½
5½	⅝	..	Eitington Schild	5200	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8600	22½	27½	20¾	22¼
98½	78¼	..	Elec Auto-L pf	10	88	85	85	85
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	5300	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¾
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	3	3	3	3
15⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4200	8¾	7¾	7¾	8⅜
26½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	N. 500	18½	17⅜	17⅝	19
32¾	6½	..	El Pwr&Lt 6% pf	600	16	15	15⅝	16½
54	21	2	*Elec Sto Battery	1200	46¾	44⅞	45	47½
4	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¾
82⅞	24	3	Endicott Johnson	500	57	56	56½	58
14⅜	5⅞	..	Engineers Pub S	200	7	5½	5½	5½
47	15½	5	Engineers P S 5pf	200	25	25	25	23¼

—F—

49	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	800	24	24	24	..
28⅝	3⅜	..	Erie RR	4100	23½	22¾	21½	23¼
20½	4⅛	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	23¾
23½	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	18½	18½	18½	17½
16⅝	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	4¼	4	4	3⅝

—F—

8½	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
6⅝	2¼	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	8½	8½	8½	9½
14½	4⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	9	8½	8½	..
70	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	2600	70	61⅞	65	61
63	18	..	Fed M & S pf	800	63	58	62	80
6¾	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	500	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3½
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	27¼	27	27	27⅝
36	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	700	30½	30	30	30
31½	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	4600	27½	25⅞	26¼	27½
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	73½	73	73	..
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	56	56	55	56½
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1400	18½	18	18	18½
71	32¼	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	60	60	60	..
26⅛	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	500	21½	21½	21½	21½
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	400	15⅜	14½	14½	16⅜
18¼	12½	..	Fox Film A	6600	18⅜	17⅛	17¼	18¼
44½	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	3200	44	42¼	42¼	45
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	17⅜
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	90	10½	9⅝	9⅝	10½

—G—

20⅞	6½	..	Gamewell	20	18½	18½	18½	19
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1200	9⅜	8⅞	8⅝	9¼
86	42	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	77	77	77	..
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2600	38½	37⅜	38	38¾
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	1600	22⅝	20⅞	20⅞	22
20⅞	11½	..	Gen Baking	900	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
108	99¾	6	Gen Baking pf	60	108¼	107	107	108
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	800	8¼	7⅛	7⅜	8
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	400	6	6	6	6½
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	25100	24½	23¼	23¼	24
37	3⅞	..	Gen Elec Sp	2800	12	11⅞	12	12⅛
39¾	21	1.80	Gen Foods	6700	39½	37⅞	38	39
2⅞	⅜	..	Gen

Financial: News and Comment

Opposition to A Central Bank By Canadian Bankers

Liable to Failure Through Political Interference and Inexperience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 15—Strong opposition to the establishment of a central bank in Canada was registered by managers of the leading banks before the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency yesterday. Such a bank according to the lengthy memorandum submitted by J. A. McLeod, president of the Bankers Association and general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, would be liable to failure through inexperience and political interference and lack of facilities for controlling credit fluctuations possessed by London and New York.

After dealing with the serious handicaps under which a central bank would function the bankers maintained that the benefits derived from such an institution would be dearly purchased if they involved any weakening of the existing banking structure or resulted in the commercial banks being able to give the public a less adequate banking service than before. If, as advocated, such a bank should possess the sole right of note issue and the duty be laid upon each of the commercial banks of keeping a reserve with the central bank at all times, it was believed that the activities of the commercial banks would be seriously curtailed, reacting to the disadvantage of the banks and to small communities in particular.

Alternative Presented

An alternative to a central bank, advocated by the bankers is to develop the present system of which the Finance Act is an expression. This involves:

(1) Defining the responsibility for the control of the reservoir of credit; (2) resolving the anomalies arising out of the different principles embodied in the Finance Act and the Dominion Notes Act and the Allied Act, respectively, and putting the Dominion note issue on a clear and definite basis (3) vesting in the authorities who are to become responsible, both for the note issue and for control of the reservoir of credit, the duty of maintaining such a degree of stability in the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar—either internally or externally, whichever may presently be the choice—as circumstances appear to make possible.

"We think," said the memorandum, "that the only practical measure of control of the reservoir of credit that could be applied in Canada is through the regulation of the advances to the chartered banks under the Finance Act and the rate of interest charged thereon. An administrative board of finance and currency experts, instead of a sub-committee of the Federal Cabinet, as at present, should, we feel, be fully competent to deal with this phase of the problem.

Definite Notes Basis

"The second is to fix a definite basis for the Dominion notes issue, so as to correct the anomalies in the existing legislation. This is a matter for legislative enactment, and once the principle of such issue is definitely established by Parliament the Department of Finance is fully competent to operate in accordance therewith.

"The third is that of maintaining the stability of the purchasing power of the Canadian dollar, either internally or externally. In our opinion, it is extremely doubtful if the internal purchasing power of the Canadian dollar could be effectively stabilized. As to the stabilization of the external purchasing power of the Canadian dollar (on the assumption that the Government provides the necessary funds) no insuperable difficulty is anticipated, either with existing machinery or under the administrative board proposed."

In conclusion they state that while they feel that it would be most unwise to experiment with an organization entirely new to this country, namely, a central bank, on the other hand an administrative board would be helpful, would not interfere with the chartered banks and in time might be intrusted with greater responsibilities.

Boston Elevated Deficit Smaller

Boston Elevated Railway trustees report for August that receipts failed by $437,707 to meet cost of service, compared with a similar deficit of $565,328 in August, 1932, or a reduction in the excess cost of service of $127,621. For two months to August 31, deficit was $849,320 compared with $1,109,076 last year.

Paying passengers carried in August totaled 19,222,256 compared with 20,021,127 passengers in August, 1932, a reduction of 798,871. In some of the earlier months of the year the reduction was running as high as 4,000,000 passengers, but has been growing steadily smaller. February loss in comparison with a year ago was 15.85 per cent, March 14.42 per cent, but August loss was only 3.99 per cent. For the eight months to Aug. 31 number of revenue passengers carried was 176,878,614 compared with 198,243,808 for the same period of 1932, a reduction of 10.78 per cent.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $24,000,000 in the week ended Sept. 13 to a total of $890,000,000. This compares with $866,000,000 a week ago and with $433,000,000 a year ago.

American Waterworks Output

Output of electric properties of American Waterworks & Electric Company the week ended Sept. 9 totaled 33,920,000 k. w. h., up 32 per cent from 25,694,000 a year before.

How New Codes Are Working Out

COL. LEONARD P. AYRES of the Cleveland Trust Company says:

"Unfortunately, it is not yet possible to report accurately on how the codes are working out. We know that employment has materially increased, and that wage payments are larger. Retail prices are advancing, but up to the present the wage increases have been greater than those of the cost of living.

"Despite some delays and disagreements, the public support of the new measures for business control has been general, and for the most part enthusiastic. The next task is for the new partnership of Government and business to make some profits.

"We cannot know as yet whether the general recession from the advancing trend of business activity is merely a temporary hesitation or whether it is to prove more serious than that.

"Clearly the first phase of the recovery movement has been checked, and perhaps terminated. The progress made from March to August was abnormally swift, and it would be quite unreasonable to suppose that recovery could long continue at such a pace.

"Moreover, nothing in our previous business history would lead us to believe that business could continue for long to expand without occasional setbacks."

September Rate Of Auto Production Set at 200,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Schedules of leading manufacturers indicate automobile production in September should equal or exceed 200,000 cars and trucks. This would mark the fifth successive month in which production has been at or above 200,000 and compare with 86,492 in September, 1932, and 143,212 in September, 1931. In September, 1930, 228,606 units were produced.

Sustained activity since output passed 200,000 in May has been the longest period above this point since February-July period in 1931 when production averaged 280,000 monthly over six months. In the five months ended September 30 output will have averaged about 235,000 monthly.

Production for 1933 will exceed 2,000,000, and may run as high as 2,200,000. Final figure depends as much on date of year-end model changes for important producers as on trend of retail demand the balance of the year.

Such production for the year would be 40 to 55 per cent up from 1932 and 10 to 20 per cent under 1931. It would compare with average annual production of about 3,500,000 the six preceding years.

Business News of New England

Potatoes—A 1 per cent gain in potato prospects is reported in New England since the first of August. The crop is now expected to total 47,280,000 bushels. About 48,350,000 bushels were harvested last year, while the five-year average is 47,440,000.

* * *

More Potatoes—The Pine Tree State, Maine, is expected to harvest 39,220,000 bushels of spuds. This is 3 per cent less than last year and 4 per cent below the five-year average.

* * *

Maine—Speaking of the Pine Tree State, recent figures relate that the wealth of this large tract of land is estimated at $2,314,000,000, $2910 per capita. Census of 1930 shows that the population was 797,423, the thirty-fifth in rank. Area covers 33,040 square miles. It is thirty-eighth in size. Maine is distinctly a pleasure resort. Lumber is the principal manufacturing product. There are many paper pulp mills and along the many rivers are plants such as textile, tanning, oilcloth, boots and shoes, canning, flour and machinery works. There is also a large amount of granite cut here. Last but not least are the well known Maine potatoes.

* * *

Employment—More work and less leisure is reported in Massachusetts. Industrial employment was 6.1 per cent greater in August than July. There was also an increase of 8 per cent in total weekly pay rolls.

* * *

Shoes—Three hundred and thirty-six factories in Massachusetts produced 7,144,743 pairs of shoes in July compared with 7,200,621 in June. Reports for early August indicate that production continued to hold up well. Another proof that business is getting on a firmer foundation.

* * *

Sales—Retail sales in Boston increased 25 per cent during August, compared with August last year. This also compares with an increase of about 16 per cent for the rest of the country.

* * *

Electricity—New England showed a gain of 10.7 per cent in electricity output for the week ended Sept. 9 over the like period a year ago. In the previous week the gain was 12.7 per cent.

* * *

Fisheries—A program for the development of the fishing industry in New England is being worked out to insure a maximum yield from this great activity. For about 150 years the fisheries have been "the corner stone of New England's prosperity," and the Yankee is making sure that the corner stone doesn't crumble.

Retailers Feel The Effects Of Employment Rise

Department Store Sales Sixteen P. C. Larger Than Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—In its current summary and interpretation of the news of the week important to business, Business Week says:

Retailers are feeling the beneficial effect of the march back to the factory and fattened family pay envelopes. August department store sales in leading centers were 16 per cent larger than a year ago. New York State, frequently the forecaster of the national trend, reported the largest August increase in employment in nearly 20 years. Carloadings reached the year's peak just before Labor Day, indicating that trade is gathering momentum. Public construction is getting under way.

Early September reports on heavy engineering construction indicate the best totals in three months. Soft coal is being piled up by big consumers, while operators wrangle about code terms. The downward trend in steel production has halted, but new orders are still slow coming into the mills.

Motor buyers from force of habit are shopping around for steel quotations, apparently unconvinced that a new era of stabilized code prices has been initiated. No broad advance in last quarter prices are expected, which may account for the deliberation of consumers in placing orders. On the other hand, important buyers of non-ferrous metals—lead, zinc and tin—entered the market for supplies as a safeguard against future advances.

August failures reached the lowest level in years. Commodity prices fluctuated narrowly.

Business Week's Weekly Index of Business Conditions for the week ended Sept. 9 showed a preliminary reading of 62.8, contrasted with a revised reading of 63.4 for the previous week and 55.5 a year ago.

Dutch Government May Curb Exports Of Rubber Goods

LONDON, Sept. 15—The London rubber market interprets the advices from Amsterdam that the Dutch East Indies Government has introduced a bill providing for general regulation and restriction of exports as meaning that the Dutch colonial government is seeking the necessary preliminary legislation to enable it to act as soon as an agreement is reached with the British regarding control of rubber supplies, Symington & Wilson said in their weekly review of the rubber situation.

Firm said the latest advices from Amsterdam are that the proposed export decree for the Netherlands East Indies, which would give the government full authority to restrict the export of any article, is meeting with severe criticism from the Dutch East Indian Peoples Council.

It is stated that the decree, if passed, would permit introduction of restriction measures on rubber exports without even consultation of the People's Council.

The British Rubber Growers Association is understood to have scheduled a meeting in London for Monday to take a vote of its members on what proportion supports a restriction plan for rubber, the review said.

The London rubber market fluctuated throughout the week, with prices closing with a decline of 1-16d a pound.

Reserve Bank Credit Rises in Last Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—There was an increase of $33,000,000 in the daily average amount of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Sept. 13, compared with the preceding week, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Board. The figure of $2,337,000,000 was $45,000,000 greater than for the like week a year ago.

Total reserve bank credit on Sept. 13 was showed a gain of $27,000,000 and corresponds with an increase of $103,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and a decrease of $2,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by decrease of $46,000,000 in money in circulation and $21,000,000 in unexpended capital funds, non-member deposits, etc., and an increase of $10,000,000 in treasury currency adjusted.

Bills discounted declined $6,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, $3,000,000 at New York, and $12,000,000 at all Federal Reserve Banks. The system's holdings of bills bought in open market and United States bonds showed virtually no change for the week, while holding of United States treasury notes increased $16,000,000, and of treasury certificates and bills $20,000,000.

International Agricultural Lost $1,060,096 Last Year

International Agricultural Corporation reports for the year ended June 30, 1933, a net loss after all charges of $1,060,096. This compares with loss of $1,247,531 in previous year.

The company's June 30 balance sheet shows current assets of $6,331,648, of which $1,527,977 was cash. Current liabilities amounted to $342,666, indicating net working capital of $5,988,982 as compared with working capital of $7,194,085 on same date in 1932.

N. Y. Central to Buy Rails

New York Central authorized the purchase of 10,000 tons of rail.

Pennsylvania Railroad Shows Rising Earnings Trend in 1933

Decisive Turn Toward Improvement Starts in June —Pays Back All Borrowings From R. F. C.— Nonoperating Income Big Factor in Showing

By G. R. ERICSON

The rapid rehabilitation of railroad earning power is reconciling thousands of investors throughout the country to that percentage of transportation issues in their individual portfolios which up to recently have been only a source of doubt or pessimism. When the man in the street reads that July net operating income of 58 leading railroads jumps 425 per cent over that reported for July, 1932, he would be justified in assuming that nothing short of rejuvenation in carrier profits was in process.

Among the companies experiencing its full share of expansion in operating earnings and net income is Pennsylvania Railroad. This road whose operating revenues last year fell 52 per cent from 1929, nevertheless was able to show earnings of $13,573,536, or $1.03 a share on its stock in 1932. Its loading in recent weeks have been showing heavy increases over those for last year, those for August being 6 per cent above the like month a year ago, which was 3 per cent above July when loadings were 14 per cent better than in June. It has recently repaid in its entirety a $28,900,000 loan from the R. F. C., used chiefly in electrification and improvements.

Doing Well in Third Quarter

In the first half of 1933, Pennsylvania earned roundly $4,000,000 net income. This in itself was not the basis for jubilation by shareholders, but the remarkable part of this fact is that all of it was earned in June.

With a fairly good showing recorded for July, the big gain in loadings for August, and with no real let-down in September to date, an excellent earnings statement is looked for covering the third quarter.

The road has maintained unbroken its dividend record during the present century, though it paid only 50 cents a share in 1932 and a like amount thus far this year.

Pennsylvania is one of the largest transportation systems in the United States, with about 11,000 miles of first main track and about 15,000 of extra track and sidings, operating in 13 states. In addition, it has an interest in New England, due to the holdings of its affiliate, the Pennroad Corporation, in the Boston & Maine and in the New Haven roads.

An electrification expansion program to cost $264,735,000 was started in 1928, aiming to electrify transportation between Washington and New York, and allowing for improvements at Newark, Philadelphia and Baltimore. At the end of March, 1933, the company had 392 miles of line and 1287 miles of track electrified. Electric service was started between New York and Philadelphia on Jan. 16, 1933.

Acquiring an interest in the Greyhound Lines, Inc., the company, in April, 1930, inaugurated a rail-bus service between the Atlantic Seaboard and Chicago and St. Louis. It formed the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., in May, 1928, its business being taken over in October, 1930 by Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., which furnishes 48-hour passenger service between New York and Los Angeles, and thence to San Francisco and Seattle.

Other Income Large

Showing a tremendous investment in affiliated companies, the figure at the end of 1932 standing at $631,971,138, together with $78,729,000 of other investments, the road's earnings have shown unusual stability due to this factor of nonoperating income which has ranged in recent years between $46,000,000 and $55,000,000 annually. In 1932 this income was only $3,000,000 less than operating income and was sufficient to cover 56 per cent of fixed charges. With $49,132,038 of operating income and $46,599,392 of other income, the total of $95,731,038 covered fixed charges 1.21 times last year, and after deductions of rents, interest, etc., was equal to $1.03 a share on 13,167,680 shares.

Earnings per share in 1931 were $1.51, comparing with $5.29 in 1930, $8.83 in 1929, $7.34 in 1928, and $6.83 in 1927.

The company's capitalization is large, since it serves one of the oldest and most highly developed sections. About 40 per cent of its freight traffic consists of anthracite and bituminous coal, and manufacturing and miscellaneous freight accounts for 30 per cent. Its passenger business is important and is larger than that of most other large systems, accounting for about 20 per cent of total revenues.

Bonded debt is heavy, $521,000,000, but its various bonds have relatively good investment positions, since interest is generally earned by good margin. The strengthening of its financial position is shown by payment of its entire debt to the R. F. C. The stock has sold this year at 42¼ and as low as 13¾.

The World's Business

Subsidized Wheat

AT FIRST glance, the decision to subsidize wheat exports now stored in the Pacific Northwest looked like a contravention in spirit of the new world pact. Subsidized exports are the latest euphemism for dumping. This was to be the procedure adopted by Secretary Henry A. Wallace in the event of no world agreement. Why is it adopted now? A complete reading of the announcement will show that it is quite in order. Under the world pact the United States export quota is 47,000,000 bushels. The pact does not say on what conditions the quota shall be sold. It simply earmarks that share of the world market to United States exporters. Yet it is obvious that, without assistance, the United States would be under difficulties in finding customers. For American prices are well above world prices. Hence 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels will be disposed of at world prices, and the American sellers will be reimbursed with the difference between world prices and American prices out of the wheat processing tax. Two cents of this 30-cent levy has been earmarked for the removal of surpluses.

* * *

Compliance Boards

The setting up of the compliance boards is the next step in the NRA program. "Chiselers" are to be weeded out. Three subjects are to occupy the attention of these boards, which will be dotted all over the country:

1. Complaints of non-compliance with the blanket code.
2. Petitions for exceptions from strict compliance.
3. Petitions to substitute existing union contracts governing hours for the maximum hours of the blanket code. The attitude toward No. 2 will be closely watched. It has been the custom to say that the NRA will be a boon to "the little fellow," meaning the small business man. It will be a boon if the compliance boards temper the letter of the agreement with justice. It was a wise Roman lawgiver who said that the enforcement of an absolutely just law without any exceptions and irrespective of particular differences worked absolute injustice. There must be many village storekeepers in the country to whom strict compliance with the President's agreement must mean the hiring of another helper and to whom such hiring would spell an inability to stay in business.

* * *

Enforcement

The establishment of compliance boards brings the recovery administration closer to the vexed problem of enforcement. At first it was contended that the Blue Eagle pledges, being voluntary, were not enforceable. It was hoped that public opinion would constitute the "sanction." Now there seems to be a disposition to regard the blanket code as a contract between the President and the signers and as such enforceable in the civil courts. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, however, hints that he will soon propose an intermediate step before asking the courts to act. As for the master codes, which have the force of law, violations would bring the licensing system into operation. Under this system all the enterprises subject to a code would receive permits save for the code violator, who would be fined so heavily that he could not remain in business. Of course, it is hoped that the trade associations will do their own policing. Enforcement will be most closely watched in connection with violations of the intent of the agreements as distinct from the letter. Almost everybody one meets nowadays has a story of some kind of "chiseling" as regards intent. According to General Johnson, violation of intent is actionable under that part of the presidential agreement in which the employers "agree not to use any subterfuge to frustrate the spirit and intent of this agreement, which is, among other things, to increase employment by a universal covenant, to remove obstructions to commerce, and so shorten hours and raise wages for the shorter week to a living basis."

* * *

Mass Action

Mass action is seemingly inconsistent in such a continent, in such a melting pot. But for reasons which we must leave sociologists to figure out, the United States is a country of "joiners." This characteristic caught the attention of de Tocqueville, that classic observer of American phenomena. "I met with all kinds of associations in America," he wrote in his "Democracy in America," in 1881, "of which I confess I had no previous notion; and I have often admired the extreme skill with which the inhabitants of the United States succeed in proposing a common object to the exertions of a great many men, and in getting them voluntarily to pursue it. The English often perform great things singly; whereas the Americans form associations for the smallest undertakings. It is evident that the former people consider association as a powerful means of action, but the latter seem to regard it as the only means they have of action." But the mass action required today is in pursuance of an economic cause. And in the economic sphere, private initiative has hitherto been almost sacrosanct. Probably never before have mass action and an economic cause been connected save in the sporadic sunshine campaigns of 1907.

H. B. E.

Bankers Advised To Think More Of Their Customers

Borrower and Depositor Deserve Consideration, Says Commissioner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 15—Bankers, stay in your own back yard. Spend more time in getting a new viewpoint on banking ideals. Think more of the borrower and the depositor and less of large profits and there won't be any need of worrying over the banking conditions of the United States.

This was the substance of a message brought to the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts today by Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner, at the convention at the New Ocean House.

He declared that savings banks must be in a better cash position if they are to "pull through" successfully, and it appears now that the skies are clearing along the banking front. Mr. Guy recommended that all banks, as a conservative estimate, have 10 per cent of their cash values on hand.

Bankers must look away from huge dividend profits in the new era of banking that is coming. They must do more business on the basis of studying financial conditions. He urged that they study the future of railroad securities and other bonds.

The bank commissioner was optimistic about the real estate outlook in Massachusetts. He urged the bankers to consider real estate loans over many personal security loans.

Mr. Guy remarked on recent loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He said that the corporation will be a better one when "it gets the idea out of its mind that it is organized for profit." Mr. Guy added that the banks of the country are due to see some sort of federal control. Whatever the method, unification by national law, by membership in the Federal Reserve System or by some sort of check-taxing system, "you bankers must remember that the fellows down in Washington are working only for the best advantage of our country."

Conservatism should be the watchword of all bankers from now on. "Remember," he concluded, "that the $2 deposit of Jim Jones on Saturday night may be worth just as much, if not more, to you in the end than a $4000 deposit which comes out a week or two after it is put in. Remember also that income should be secondary to the safety and the stability of your bank."

Mr. John H. Fahey assured the bankers that the Home Loan bonds are "as good as gold." He said their value and validity is so protected that their ready acceptance by those who have carefully examined their terms is promised. The institutions which take them as investments are guaranteed the payment of interest, and "I would contend that they incur no risk as to principal unless there is no future for the United States of America."

"The good faith of the Government is behind this institution," he concluded. "It owns every share of its stock, and it is responsible for the proper management and operation of the corporation."

Further Gains In Employment And Pay Rolls

NEW YORK—Employment and pay rolls showed further increases in August over July in all parts of the country, and business sentiment improved generally, according to the monthly business survey of International Business Machines Corporation, compiled from late August reports of 1500 field representatives of the company throughout the country.

The outlook for fall business is regarded as more promising than it has been for some years, the survey stated.

"Though general business activity showed no further increase during August from the July level, there were unusually few signs of the decline in trade and manufacturing activity which are normal for this season," the survey reported. "Factories in many sections of the country, and in many industries, continued to operate on full time, some of them working around the clock. Employment and pay rolls for the country at large showed further substantial increases which in many cases were felt to be due, not only to the provisions of NRA codes, but to actual improvement in business."

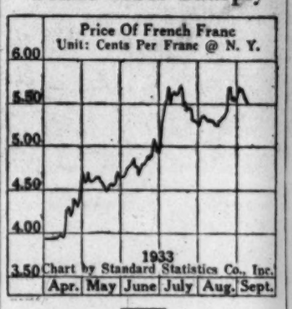
Continued expansion in public purchasing power was indicated by further increase in retail sales over the country, the survey pointed out. Department stores in most sections of the country, as well as large chains and a number of the mail order houses, reported encouraging volumes of business that have stimulated preparations for an unusually active fall season. As those who have recently been reemployed pay off their debts accumulated during unemployment, more of their current earnings will be available for general merchandise, and still further advance in retail sales should follow, the survey predicted.

A. & P. Business Drops During Month of August

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. reports sales for the five weeks' period ending Sept. 2 of $76,004,958, a 4.18 per cent decrease from like period in 1932. Estimated sales in tons were 6.5 per cent lower, at 458,606.

Sales for the 27 weeks ended Sept. 2 were $416,514,628, a decrease of 11.3 per cent from the like period a year ago, while estimated sales in tons declined 5.2 per cent, or from 2,799,834 to 2,647,068 tons.

Price of the French Franc Rises Sharply



AS SHOWN in the accompanying chart, the price of the French franc in terms of dollars has recently been rising sharply; conversely, the gold value of the dollar has been falling.

Starting from par of 3.92 cents prior to abandonment of the gold standard by the United States, the franc rose to 5.70½ cents on July 18, receded to 5.23 on Aug. 1, and is currently again above 5.60 cents.

From a recent high price of 75.02 cents on Aug. 15, the nominal gold value of the dollar has declined, with few rallies, to a current level under 70 cents.

The record low was 68.49 cents on June 18, when speedy devaluation was expected.

New York Central Car Loadings Are Well Maintained

Although gains in cars of revenue freight handled by New York Central in the last few weeks, in comparison with a year ago, have been less striking than in July, the weekly average for August held up well and was not greatly below the average of the previous month, including the Fourth of July holiday week.

This seems to indicate a statement of earnings for August which will compare quite favorably with that of July, in which a surplus after charges of $1,253,259 was earned, and in marked contrast to the August, 1932, deficit after charges of $852,981.

In connection with current comparisons with a year ago, it should be remembered that a seasonal upturn in traffic developed in August, 1932, from the extremely depressed levels of July and this carried through the early autumn, giving rise to some improvement in earnings.

This year substantial traffic gains began in the latter part of May and continued with unusual vigor during all of July. There was moderate recession in August.

Listed Stocks Have An Estimated Value Of $36,669,889,331

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—As of September 1 there were 1207 stock issues aggregating 1,290,307,508 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $36,669,889,331.

As of September 1, New York Stock Exchange member borrowings on security collateral amounted to $917,215,274. The ratio of security loans to market values of all listed stocks on this date was therefore 2.50 per cent.

Last published figures, as of Aug. 1, 1933: 1206 stock issues, aggregating 1,281,035,555 shares; total market value, $32,762,207,992; average price, $25.57; ratio of security loans to market values, 2.80 per cent.

Insull Utility's Assets $2,500,000

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Present unpledged tangible assets of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., defunct investment company, are about $2,500,000. As against this, unsecured creditors have filed claims in excess of $56,000,000, practically all claims based on A and B debentures.

Cash on hand was shown by account filed about the middle of July at $417,198, and unpledged listed securities Aug. 12 had market value of $1,786,946. In addition, there are certain unlisted securities, whose actual value is known to be sufficient to bring value of the bankrupt estate up to $2,500,000. Certain expenses of administration will have to be met out of this total.

Leo F. Wormser, attorney for Harry A. Bigelow, trustee in bankruptcy, said the amount applicable to each $1000 debenture cannot yet be closely stated.

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Cattle Trade At Chicago Featured By Broad Demand

Hog Market Also Strong, All Classes Sharing in Upturn

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Broad demand and higher prices featured the trade in cattle and hogs at the Union Stock Yards this week, but dullness and declines were noted in the fat lamb market, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings closed strong to 25 cents higher than a week ago, better grades and especially lightweights showing the most upturn, some of these being as much as 40 cents higher.

Receipts were liberal at all centers, western grass cattle supplies showing expansion, while fed kinds decreased, making for smaller beef tonnage.

The extreme top on federal steers was $7, while long yearlings reached $6.75, bulk going at $5.25@6.50. Short federal and grassy kinds turned at $5 downward. Most big weight federal steers sold at $5.75@6.25, strictly choice 1512-pound averages scoring $6.85.

Federal Heifers Up

Federal heifers sold strong to 25c higher, yearlings topping at $6.25. Grass fat cows lost 15 to 25c selling mainly at $2.40 to $3, highly desirable kinds $3.50 to $4 or slightly above. Low cutters and cutters sold weak to 15c lower at $1.25 to $2.15. Bulls sold about steady, weighty sausage offerings going mainly at $3 to $3.25. Vealers advanced 50c tops reaching $8.50. Stocker and feeder steers ruled weak to 25c lower, best stockers reaching $5.25, these being better than any offered last week.

The hog market closed 15 to 25c higher than a week ago, all classes sharing the upturn although heavy weights and packing sows showed the most advance. The late top was $4.75, the highest in seven weeks. Bulk good to choice 180-230 pounds sold at $4.60 to $4.70; 240-290 pounds $4.14 to $4.60; 300-350 pounds $3.75 to $4.10; light lights $4 to $4.60; commercial pigs mainly $3.75 downward; packing sows $2.90 to $3.50; smooth light weights to $3.60, and above.

Marketing More Orderly

This center handled around 110,000 pigs and close to 10,000 sows bought on government account this week, marketing being more orderly than last week.

Fat lambs sold off 25 to 50 cents compared with late last week, yearlings showing a 25 cent loss while sheep sold weak to 25 cents lower. The week's extreme top on native and range lambs was $7.85, while practical top at the close was $7.50, late bulk going at $7 and $7.50. Most yearlings brought $4.75 to $5.50 during the week. Most ewes sold at $2.50 downward at the close although a top of $3 was paid earlier. Heavy ewes and common light offerings sold downward to $1.50 and below. Feeding lambs held firm, going out mainly at $6 to $6.25, best lots $6.35.

Commercial Credit Shows Big Increase

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15—Gross purchases of Commercial Credit Companies for August were more than double purchases for August, 1932. A. E. Duncan, chairman of the board, says: "Gross purchases of these companies for August, 1933, were $21,570,140, compared with $9,797,392 for August, 1932, an increase of 120 per cent. Purchases for July, 1933, were $20,425,016 compared with $11,334,566 for July, 1932, an increase of 80 per cent. It is unusual for our August volume to be larger than for July. September volume is holding up very well.

"In addition to the above, the August volume of Textile Banking Company, New York, which is being acquired by Commercial Credit Company, was $7,793,805, compared with $4,865,933 for August, 1932, an increase of 60 per cent."

Detroit Edison Reports Net

DETROIT, Sept. 15—Detroit Edison Company and subsidiary utility companies for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, report a consolidated net profit of $6,239,589 after interest, amortization, depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to $4.90 a share on the 1,272,260 shares, compared with $8,109,184, or $6.37 a share on the 1,272,260 shares for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1932.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 92

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable September 30, 1933, to preferred stockholders of record September 28. Checks will be mailed.
M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

Gold

and the Recovery Program is discussed in our current "Weekly Observations." May we send you a copy?

Write for BMS 15

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Meals for Our Children

When Small John and Mary Entertain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE need never worry about giving a large party for little children, because a large party is not in their schedule. When children are very young, they enjoy most inviting to their table just a friend or two, and possibly upon special occasions three or four. Several small parties spread over the calendar fit into their routine better than a large one.

Of course, a small party is a big event to the child. He intensely enjoys carrying a dainty invitation to his friends and helping with decorations and preparations for menu and games.

For an outdoor party, the mother of the small host or hostess may depend upon the bright colors of paper table appointments for decorations. Or she may purchase inexpensive small glass and pottery animals, birds, and other figures. These she may group about the table in an arrangement of her own or like a "zoo," or she may follow the interpretation planned for a garden party recently in Detroit. The table was shaded by a huge colorful umbrella and covered by a gay striped linen set with a rainbow variety of pretty plates, each one a different hue and glass tumblers with harmonious colored stripes for the circus lemonade. A miniature menagerie of wild animals familiar to every complete circus, guarded by a few larger animals of white glass, formed the centerpiece. At each child's place was a colored monkey to take home. Brilliant colored balloons which might be of cellophane or rubber were floating about everywhere, tied to chairs, lights, to trees out of doors. At a party so redolent of circus atmosphere, the entertainment after lunch would take care of itself! Of course, most of these plans would do just as well for a winter indoor party.

Speaking of amusements for small groups of rather young children, there are two "restful" standbys one of which may follow the usual lively games if the party lasts more than two or two and a half hours. First is crayoning, which the children may peacefully pursue in the house if mother has remembered to have on hand crayons and some pages or booklets to color. Next—if the season permits—is playing in the sandbox. Many a party winds up with spoon and pail in the familiar area. Perhaps a day or two preceding the party is just the time to buy that fresh sand for the box or to put up the gay awning. Certainly it is the time to have on hand a half dozen spoons and pails or cartons of one sort or another to be used as containers for sand.

Here is a juvenile party menu which gives the children their dinner. Recipes for the less usual dishes follow:

Salmon souffle Escalloped potatoes
Buttered peas and carrots
Lettuce sandwiches Milk
Ice Cream Cake with pink frosting

Salmon Souffle

Use
1 tall can or about 2 cups salmon. Break it into flakes, drain, and remove bones and skin. Sprinkle over it juice
¼ lemon. Make a smooth white sauce blending
2 tablespoons butter with
3 tablespoons flour and stirring the mixture into
1 cup scalded milk. Bring to boiling point. Add
3 egg yolks, beaten, and cook over hot water until thickened. Combine the salmon with white sauce. Season to taste with about
½ teaspoon salt. Cut and fold in
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Pour into buttered casserole, set into pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350 deg. F.) about half an hour. This amount serves 8 persons.

Cake With Pink Frosting

A white cake is pretty with this frosting. For children it is best to make a plain cake, as follows:

Cream
½ cup shortening and
1 cup sugar. Mix together
1¾ cups flour, sifted before measuring, and
2 teaspoons baking powder. Add to first mixture alternately with
½ cup milk. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla. Fold into it
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Bake in
2 layers in buttered and floured pans in an oven just above moderately hot (375 deg. F.) until done, about 20 minutes. Use an ordinary icing recipe, tinting, if desired, with a little pink vegetable coloring, and decorating with pink bonbons.

Luncheon or Supper

This menu suggests luncheon or supper for the juveniles.

Creamed chicken on rice
Tomato sandwiches Lemonade
Peach ice cream Sponge cakes

Creamed Chicken

Clean and cut up
1 4- or 5-pound stewing chicken. Cover with hot water. Bring to boiling point. Add
1 teaspoon salt and
2 stalks celery, cut fine. Simmer until chicken is tender. Take the chicken from the liquor when cool enough to handle. Remove meat from the bones and cut into small cubes. Skim fat from liquor. Strain liquor. Put
4 tablespoons of the chicken fat into a saucepan. Blend with it
6 tablespoons flour. Stir into it
3 cups chicken liquor. Bring to boiling point, stirring briskly. Add the cut-up chicken meat. Season to taste with about
1½ teaspoons salt. Serve hot on rice cooked as a vegetable. This amount makes about 12 servings.

Peach Ice Cream

Buy
1 quart vanilla ice cream. Cook
1 cup sliced peaches with
1 tablespoon corn sirup and
1 tablespoon water a few minutes or until tender. Test with a fork. Cool and fold this mixture into the ice cream. Keep in tray in freezing compartment until serving time.

Although it may seem best to serve either luncheon or dinner as the party menu, it sometimes happens that it is preferable to serve mid - afternoon refreshments. In such a case, ice cream and cake suffice. Otherwise, a beverage and cookies are most acceptable, as in this menu.

Egg and celery sandwiches
Cold roast sandwiches
Hermits Grape juice with mint

Egg and Celery Sandwiches

Chop
3 hard-boiled eggs fine. Add
1-3 cup cut celery and enough Mayonnaise to spread, about 4 tablespoons. Taste and add a little salt, if necessary. Spread on buttered bread. For children, it is better to leave on the crust but each sandwich may be cut into 2 or 4 triangles or into 3 strips crosswise.

Hermits

Cream together
1 cup butter or substitute
1½ cups sugar and
3 eggs. Dissolve
½ teaspoon soda in
2 teaspoons water. Sift together
3 cups flour
1½ teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon baking powder. Combine the mixtures. Add
1 cup dates cut into small pieces, or raisins if preferred. Mix thoroughly. Drop by spoonfuls onto greased pans a distance apart. Bake in moderate oven (325 to 350 deg. F.), 15 to 20 minutes. This is a large recipe and may be divided. Makes 70 hermits.

FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON.

[Other articles in this series have appeared July 21, 28, and Aug. 25.]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Frederick Bradley

NEAT, SLIMLY-TAILORED FROCK
Attractive for Autumn Wear

The softness of the material adds charm to the tailored lines of this graceful frock for the college, business girl or teacher. The new fabric is made of chardonize yarn and wool. The dress illustrated is a deep brown, trimmed with huge, shiny buttons and belt of dark brown. The collar, cuffs and revers are made of white dull luster chardonize.

Perspective

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"EARLY Days in Thetford and Norwich, Vermont" is the title of an extremely interesting talk to which I recently listened. It was given by a woman who, with her husband, a retired clergyman, is compiling a history of the town of Thetford.

The talk was not remarkable because there was anything unusual in the early history of that New England town, but because it presented a cross-section of life in the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century.

There was time, in the hour occupied by this talk, for a brief account of the careers of but four of the boys who roamed the hills and swam in the streams of Thetford in the early eighteen hundreds, and who later became men of distinction in the outside world. But in those stories one heard the history of other boys in other towns and different states; boys who worked hard on stony farms, who plowed and chopped wood, attended school for a few months each year, and studied alone during long winter evenings. By the flickering light of a tallow candle, and with but few textbooks, and fewer instructors, their eagerness to obtain an education carried them to such heights of attainment as were reached by the four boys in Thetford.

* * *

One of these boys became one of the great astronomers of his day. He built his own crude telescope and made, unaided, astronomical discoveries that startled the searchers in the most completely equipped observatories of the world. His love of the starry heavens, and his ambition to explore them as completely as possible, came to him, according to his diary, when, as a little boy, he laid on his back on Thetford Hill and gazed at the sky.

Another of these boys insisted on attending school in the "little red schoolhouse," when he was three years of age. At an unbelievably early age he was poring over the pages of a "Latten Grammar," and later was, for 30 years, the president of a large and influential theological seminary.

* * *

After this most inspiring talk the audience was shown photographs of the men around whom their thoughts had been centered. They were faces to study. A stern mildness, if that is not a contradiction of description, marked their features. Mercy and truth, righteousness and peace, seemed to have been blended into their expression. They were faces into which great strength of character had developed through great concentration of thought and consecration to the best in life.

Men of the type discussed in this talk built our traditions. They gave to their children, and their children's children, certain underlying ideals and precepts of life.

The early years of the twentieth century have been no less pioneering years than were those of a century ago. The wildernesses have been different ones; the problems not so much those of isolation and lack as of crowds and plenty. Where our forefathers had too few books, and so read eagerly all that came their way, we have had far too many books, and have needed to acquire a fine discernment in our choice.

* * *

It does us good, occasionally, to take an excursion into the past. It brings to our consciousness the realization that the old traditions are not lost.

* * *

At the opening of the twenty-first century, when our little foibles and failures have been forgotten, someone may point out, to a listening audience, the virtues and strength of the people of today, and may show convincingly that the men of 1800 lived over again in the men of 1900.

We need to get a perspective in order to appreciate a picture or a people.

Dressing Up the Salad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOILED dressing is good on almost any salad, but especially so on one containing vegetables. Since it contains no oil, it is less rich than mayonnaise and may be used where a heavy oil dressing is not wanted The following is a good recipe:

Boiled Dressing

Mix together
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon flour
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
¾ cup milk
1 teaspoon butter
2 egg yolks, well beaten. Cook in a double boiler for a few minutes until smooth, then add
½ cup mild vinegar, and continue cooking until thick, stirring constantly. This may be thinned before serving by the addition of a
little cream or whipped cream.

For Vegetables and Fruit

For use in potato salad, this recipe will be improved for some tastes by increasing the amount of sugar to ¾ of a cup and the milk to 1 cup, which makes a sweeter dressing. Potato salad, by the way, is decidedly nicer if made of mashed instead of sliced potato.

When making boiled dressing for fruit salads, lemon juice may be used instead of vinegar. For such a salad, the sweeter dressing, just mentioned, is very good. Finely chopped walnut meats mixed into the dressing add greatly to the flavor and interest of a plain fruit salad. Or add Maraschino cherries, cut in halves or chopped.

A delicious dressing, especially on a plain lettuce or vegetable salad, results when cream cheese is added to plain boiled dressing. Work the cheese in with a fork until the mixture is very smooth. To make it really a party salad, add also chopped walnut meats in the proportion of half the quantity of nut meats that there is of cheese.

Special Dressings

An intriguing dressing for fruit salad, in which pineapple is one of the ingredients, is made by cooking down to a thin sirup
1 cup granulated sugar
¼ cup lemon juice and
¼ cup pineapple juice.

A salad consisting of pears and lettuce or endive becomes a party dish when served with a dressing made by combining the juice of
1 medium-sized orange with the juice of
1 medium-sized lemon and
2 tablespoons liquor from a bottle of maraschino cherries.

Cream and lemon juice, in the proportion of 3 parts of cream to 1 part of lemon juice gives a different flavor to a plain vegetable salad.

A delicate dressing for plain lettuce is made as follows:

To
1 egg yolk, well beaten, add
3 tablespoons cream and
½ teaspoon salt, and beat well. Then add
1 tablespoon lemon juice. Keep cold until used.

A creamy dressing which is good on lettuce or any other plain salad is made by beating together:
2 tablespoons cream
2 tablespoons salad oil and
1 teaspoon salt. When thick, stir in the juice of
1 lemon. Keep cold until ready to use. When serving, cover with a sprinkling of finely chopped parsley.

To serve with fruit salads containing pineapple or sliced orange, make a dressing in the following way:

Mix together
½ cup sugar
2 teaspoons flour
1 cup orange or pineapple juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
⅛ teaspoon salt and
1 beaten egg. Cook in a double boiler until thickened, stirring constantly. Chill, then add
1 cup whipped cream.

A smart dressing for a salad consisting of lettuce or endive with slices of orange, is made by mixing together:
1 cup thick cream or evaporated milk
½ teaspoon dry mustard
⅛ teaspoon salt and whatever
Orange juice remains in the plate on which the oranges were sliced.

For a salad of sliced orange and banana, or orange and raw apple, omit the mustard in this recipe and add a teaspoonful of lemon juice.

An excellent dressing for fruit salads is made as follows:

Cook together for 5 minutes
4 tablespoons orange juice
3 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ cup sugar. Then add
2 beaten eggs, and cook until the consistency of custard. When cool, fold in
½ cup whipped cream.

A good and quickly made dressing is made by mixing together:
½ cup sugar
¼ cup vinegar
1 cup cream, and
½ teaspoon salt. Stir until thick.

Colored Salad Dressings

Few cooks think of coloring mayonnaise or a boiled salad dressing with vegetable coloring, yet this is an easy way to give a look of fesitvity to a plain salad, especially when the salad itself has no color, as is the case with pears, diced raw apples, chopped celery, etc. Green is an attractive color for the dressing, as also is yellow, or another color may be chosen, according to the color scheme of the table.

Canned pimiento, mashed and well blended with any kind of dressing, especially mayonnaise or boiled dressing, produces an attractive red color and imparts a delicious flavor. Or the pimientos may be cut in bits and thus added to the dressing.

For a vegetable salad, a scant sprinkling of paprika over the surface of the dressing adds to its attractiveness because of its bright red color.

A delightful green color can be produced by adding to the dressing finely chopped parsley or watercress, or the dressing can be colored by boiling 2 cups spinach until tender. Drain, let cool, and squeeze dry. Mash thoroughly by pounding. Add 1 spoonful of mayonnaise or boiled dressing, pass the whole through a fine sieve, and mix with the remainder of the dressing.

This is the last of three articles on salad dressings. Articles on French dressing and on Mayonnaise were published July 14 and Aug. 11, respectively.

Knitted sportswear has adapted most the new fall style trends in sleeves, neck-lines, shoulder treatments and silhouette. Alpaca, cashmere, ribbed wool-knit, nubbed tweeds and hairy-woolens stand out among the many knitted fabrics. The favored shades are the winered, chona brown, bronze greens, and eel—a brownish gray. Two-piece dresses will vie with the ensemble for popularity.

Using Dress Patterns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE amateur user of dress patterns finds it a great help to keep in the workbasket a bit of bright-colored crayon. With this, when she first opens a pattern, she writes upon the less familiar pieces their names. The main pieces, as front, back, and sleeves, can be instantly recognized by their shapes; in the case of others, one is compelled to look at their numbers, and then turn to the pattern directions in order to identify them. This is where a bold crayon inscription saves time, for one can see at a glance "cuff," "back inset," "belt," "facing," etc.

This amateur also finds it a good plan to use a small rule—hers is a 10-inch wooden one, light as a feather—for the gauging of hems and tucks. It is much more easily handled than a tape measure, and is also very convenient for drawing lines to make sure of straight cutting when a strip of binding material is wanted, and for the marking of tucks and seams when very accurate machine stitching is desired.

Probably all amateurs experience difficulty in the handling of rayon material, because it is so wiry and "stretchy." Many have found to their dismay the two backs or fronts of a dress entirely dissimilar, the under piece having pulled away from the upper in process of cutting. This can be obviated if the cutting-out surface is covered with a piece of blanket or other rough woolen material. Upon this the rayon can be carefully laid out for cutting, and it will not slip.

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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Today's *New* RECIPE
Orange-Pineapple Sponge
(6 Servings)
1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
¼ cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 tablespoonful lemon juice
½ cup orange juice
½ cup canned pineapple or apricot juice
Whites of 2 eggs
Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, salt and fruit juice. When the mixture begins to thicken, beat until frothy and fold in egg whites, beaten until very stiff. Beat thoroughly and pile in glasses. Decorate with pieces of pineapple, apricot or cherries. Serve with or without cream. Strawberry, cherry or any canned or fresh fruit may be used; the pieces of fruit drained of juice may be whipped through the sponge. More sugar will be needed if fresh fruit is used.
Use real fruit and plain gelatine in your gelatine desserts. Knox Sparkling Gelatine does not contain any sugar, flavoring or coloring to interfere with the taste of the fruit and vegetables with which you combine it. A package goes further, too—makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each. Send for the free recipe book to
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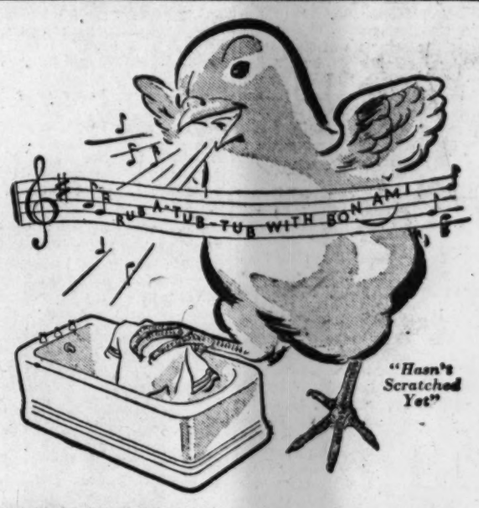

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Champion Bows By 2 and 1 To Lawson Little

Munger, Dunlap and Marston Still in Running in U. S. Amateur Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15—The United States men's golf championship title and trophy have returned to their homeland after a year's residence in Canada. This was assured yesterday on the links of the Kenwood Country Club when W. Lawson Little Jr., a senior at Stanford University, defeated C. Ross Somerville of London, Ont., 1932 title-holder, 2 and 1, in the quarterfinal round. Little's victory left four United States players to compete in today's semifinal round, the other three being Maxwell R. Marston of Overbrook, Penna., champion in 1923; Jack J. Munger of Dallas, Texas, and a senior at Hill School, and George T. Dunlap Jr., former Princeton University star and holder of the intercollegiate championship in 1930 and 1931.

The defeat of Somerville was one of the features of yesterday's play. Little secured a lead of 2 up by winning the second and third holes after the first had been halved and while the champion was able to even the match at the seventh hole. Little was again 2 up at the end of the morning's play. Somerville again evened the match at the twenty-fifth hole; but Little won the next two to go 2 up again. The next five holes were halved; but Little won the thirty-third, when Somerville missed a 20-inch putt, to go 3 up. Somerville won the next one leaving Little dormie 2 and then the champion lost the match when the next hole was halved in 5s.

Marston won his way to the semifinal by defeating Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of Ardsley, former Yale varsity star, 1 up in 38 holes. This was a great match from start to finish and the brand of golf shown by both players was as high, if not higher, than any ever before played in a quarterfinal round of a major championship, especially over the first 18 holes. At this stage of the game the match was all even with each player having a medal card of 70, 1 under par for the course. In the afternoon playing conditions were very poor indeed following a downpour of rain which delayed the starting of the play about half an hour. Considered conditions, the two players continued their brilliant golf and were all even at the end of the second 18 holes with cards of 79 for Noyes and 80 for Marston. The first extra hole was halved in par 4s, but Marston won at the second extra when he had a par 3 to a 4 for Noyes.

Dunlap, who is now quite a favorite to win the title, defeated Edward R. Held Jr. of Jamesburg, N. J., and a former public links champion, 6 and 5. It was the only one-sided match of the quarterfinal round. The former Princeton star, who also reached the semifinal round of the British amateur championship this spring, was 3 up at the end of the first half of the match with a medal card of 71 to a 75 for his opponent. At the end of the first nine holes in the afternoon Dunlap had increased his lead to 5 up.

Munger qualified for today's semifinal round by defeating Alfred J. Westland of Chicago, University of Washington golf captain in 1926, 3 and 1. Munger was 1 up at the end of the first nine and 2 up at the end of 18. He was 4 up at the end of 27 holes. After halving the next four holes, Westland won the thirty-second and thirty-third to reduce Munger's margin to 2 up. The next hole was halved in 3s; but Munger took the match by winning the thirty-fifth in par 5 The summary:

United States Amateur Golf Championship
Quarterfinal Round

Maxwell R. Marston, Overbrook, Penna., defeated Sidney W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y., 1 up (38 holes).

W. Lawson Little Jr., San Francisco, defeated C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., 2 and 1.

Jack J. Munger, Dallas, Texas, defeated Alfred J. Westland, Chicago, 3 and 1.

George T. Dunlap Jr., New York, defeated Edward R. Held Jr., Jamesburg, N. J., 6 and 5.

Hartnett's Single Gives Cubs Second Game With New York

National League	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	83	53	.610
Chicago	80	61	.567
Pittsburgh	79	61	.564
St. Louis	77	65	.542
Boston	72	65	.526
Brooklyn	56	80	.412
Philadelphia	53	80	.398
Cincinnati	52	87	.374

Results Sept. 14

Chicago 4, New York 3.
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1 (7 innings).
Boston at Pittsburgh, postponed.
Brooklyn at St. Louis, postponed.

The Chicago Cubs took the second game of their series with the New York Giants yesterday at Wrigley Field, 4 to 3, and thereby went into undisputed possession of second place in the National League baseball race, just 5½ games in back of the leading Giants. It was Chicago's seventh straight victory over the Giants at Wrigley Field. Gabby Hartnett was the hero of a two-run rally in the ninth which scored the tying and winning runs for the Cubs.

Stephenson started the downfall of Fred Fitzsimmons with a single to right. Babe Herman, benched for poor fielding, batted for Demaree and hit the first pitch for two bases, putting Stephenson on third. The Giants decided to walk young Adolph Camilli, rookie first baseman, which put it up to Hartnett. The big catcher came through with a single to center, Stephenson and Herman scoring. The weather was cold and the grounds wet, making it impossible to play the second game of the scheduled doubleheade

The seventh-place Phillies handed the ...th-place Cincinnati Reds a ... defeat yesterday at Redland ...eld, in a game halted by rain ...ter the seventh inning. The second scheduled contest was postponed. Each club made five hits, but the Phillies bunched two of them and an outfield fly in the fifth to score two runs. The Reds put on a rally in the seventh, but Austin Moore, who pitched for the Phillies, was equal to the occasion. Roettger's pinch-hit double drove in the Cincinnati run in the event. The score by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	10	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	2

Batteries—Root, Malone and Hartnett; Fitzsimons and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Pfirman, Stark and Quigley. Time—1h. 47m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1

Batteries—Moore and Davis; Derringer and Crouch. Umpires—Barr and Klem. Time—1h. 30m.

Notre Dame vs. Navy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15 (AP)—Joseph S. Silber, manager of the Cleveland Stadium, yesterday announced University of Notre Dame and United States Naval Academy will meet in a football game here in 1934. The date for the game will not be announced until Notre Dame's schedule for next year is completed, Silber said. Contract for the game, technically a home contest for Notre Dame, was received by Silber yesterday afternoon. Notre Dame and Navy played here last year, giving Cleveland its first major intersectional football match in recent years.

At the Sign of the Red

. . . A real New England FISH CHOWDER

IN OTHER PARTS OF the country fish chowder . . . or its bosom companion, clam chowder, as New Englanders cook it, is a thing quite unknown.

● Particularly fish chowder, made with milk and cream, long on fish and short on potatoes, belongs to this section of the land, and to us alone. So, too, does the addition of a bit of onion.

● Down through the years New England's taste in fish chowder has been for one of this type. No tomato, no peppers, nothing but salt water fish, fresh from the cool depths of the ocean, rich milk and cream, some salt pork, a bit of onion, a few potatoes, salt and pepper . . . and there you are.

● That is New England fish chowder at its best, relished by millions constantly in demand every month in the year.

● We serve an astonishing amount, week in and week out . . . in summer as well as winter. The Waldorf kind knows no season. Because, no doubt, it is a real New England fish chowder!

NRA WE DO OUR PART — J. J. Curry, Pres.

Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Supper Specials

Highest Quality—Lowest Prices

FRIDAY

FRIED SEA-FOOD SPECIAL
Scallops, Oysters, Clams
Tartar Sauce
Potatoes
Rolls and Butter
30c

FISH CAKES
Baked White or Kidney Beans
Chow-Mato
Rolls and Butter
20c

Those Good Waldorf EATING PLACES

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Enjoy a MONTH of
Swimming—Gym Classes
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$1.50

TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
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Good for one month from date you

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316 Huntington Ave.
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267 Dormitory Rooms
For Y.M.C.A. Members

Hill School And U. S. Golf Related

By the Associated Press

Pottstown, Penna., Sept. 15

WHOEVER wins in the semifinal of the United States amateur golf championship at Cincinnati today, Hill School can give a cheer, for three of the four players are or have been closely connected with the school.

Jack J. Munger of Dallas, Texas, is a student in the sixth form, and in playing Maxwell R. Marston, 41-year-old Overbrook veteran, meets the father of a fourth form student, Maxwell Jr.

George T. Dunlap Jr., who plays W. Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco in the other semifinal, is a Hill School graduate.

Miss Kirkham Victor After Being 2 Down

Ada MacKenzie, Mrs. Rogers and Isobel Pepall Also Reach Golf Semifinal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 15—The four players who were selected the outstanding favorites for the Canadian women's golf championship after the qualifying round last Monday, gained the semifinal round on Thursday, but one of them, Margery Kirkham of the Forest Hills Golf Club of Montreal, the defending champion, was forced to come from behind to win by the smallest possible margin 1 up. She was 2 down to Mrs. John Rogers of this city at the end of the first nine holes, but staged a rally early on the inward nine and her lead of two holes with three to play proved just sufficient to stave off the former Manitoba champion's final rally.

Ada MacKenzie of Toronto, four times winner of the title in the past and medalist in the qualifying round, easily defeated Lois McLaren of Winnipeg. She won the first hole and after the next three were halved lost the fifth, but then won four in a row to make the turn 4 up. She won two of the three holes played coming in, taking the match 7 and 6.

Mrs. R. K. Bearisto of this city, the only westerner left in the tourney, had a stern struggle for 13 holes with Maryon Murphy of Ottawa. Each enjoyed the lead at times in the early part of the match and there was but one hole difference with five to play. Here the local player started a successful rally which gave her three holes in 2's and the match, 4 and 2.

Isobel Pepall of Toronto, Ontario junior champion, was never down to Mrs. R. B. Pellenz, another Winnipeg contender. She made the turn 2 up, won by 5 and 4, and gave a convincing display. The summary:

Canadian Women's Open Golf Championship—Quarterfinal Round

Margery Kirkham, Forest Hills Golf Club, Montreal, defeated Mrs. John Rogers, St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg, 1 up.

Ada MacKenzie, Toronto Ladies' Golf and Tennis Club, defeated Lois McLaren, St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg, 7 and 6.

Mrs. R. K. Beairsto, St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg, defeated Maryon Murphy, Royal Ottawa Golf Club, 4 and 2.

Isobel Pepall, Lambton Golf and Country Club, Toronto, defeated Mrs. R. B. Pellenz, Elmhurst Golf Club, Winnipeg, 5 and 4.

Football Practice Starts in the Big Ten

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 — Football practice began in the Big Ten today. Most of the squads will work out twice daily for a week or 10 days until classes begin.

The usual large squads were reported, with the exception of University of Chicago, where the turnout was customarily small, but the best in quality the college has had in a decade, according to observers. Clark S. Shaughnessy, the new Maroon coach, plans to conserve his players by taking the emphasis from practice scrimmage.

University of Michigan under H. G. Kipke, the championship defender, and Purdue University under Noble E. Kiser, the runner-up, appear to be strong again. Northwestern University, coached by R. E. Hanley, has a squad of big players with varied talent.

University of Wisconsin under Dr C. W. Spears, University of Minnesota, under Coach Bernie W. Bierman, University of Illinois, under C. R. Zuppke, and Ohio State University, under S. S. Willaman, report optimism, as do also Indiana University, with E. C. Hayes as coach, and University of Iowa with O. M. Solem at the helm.

International League Playoffs
(First and Second Place Teams)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	1	1	.500
Rochester	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 14

Newark at Rochester, postponed.

(Third and Fourth Place Teams)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	3	0	1.000
Baltimore	0	3	.000

Result Sept. 14

Buffalo 3, Baltimore 0.

Buffalo Sweeps Series

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—Behind the seven-hit pitching of Charley Perkins, tall left-hander, the Buffalo Bisons swept to their third successive victory over the Baltimore Orioles, 3 to 0, here last night, and advanced to the championship playoff finals, where they will face either the Newark Bears or Rochester Redwings. Perkins, recently recalled for the 1934 season by the Brooklyn Dodgers, pitched himself out of several tight holes to enable the Bisons to end the series between the second place clubs of the northern and southern sections in the minimum number of games.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Los Angeles	99	66	.600
Hollywood	98	67	.594
Portland	93	69	.574
Sacramento	88	75	.540
Oakland	78	86	.476
Missions	70	95	.424
San Francisco	70	95	.424
Seattle	59	102	.366

Results Sept. 14

San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 2.
Hollywood 4, Missions 2.
Other games postponed.

Moonshine Increases Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 15—Moonshine, representing the Narragansett Bay fleet, added to her lead in the Atlantic Coast championship of the international star class yachts when she won the third race of the series off here yesterday. This gives her 62 points, while Fleet Star III, representing the Great South Bay fleet, is second with 56 points.

Last two days of BROCKTON FAIR

TO-DAY CONGRESS of DAREDEVILS
Somersaulting Auto
Crashing thru Board Fence on Motorcycle
Head-on Collision
between two Motor cars.
FORD RACES to-day
ON SATURDAY WORLD'S GREATEST DRIVERS IN AUTO RACES
50¢ for a day & night full of Thrills

United States And Australia Divide Exhibition Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 15—United States players evened the series with the Australian Davis Cup team in the postponed matches played at Onwesntsia Club's red-clay court here yesterday. The series ended with each team showing three victories.

This issue was effected by Francis X. Shields of New York, who scored a surprise victory over J. H. (Jack) Crawford of Sydney, champion of Australia, England and France and recent runner-up in United States singles. Crawford defeated Shields in the semifinals of the national tourney; but yesterday Shields turned the tables, by a count of 5—7, 6—3, 6—2. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., of Austin, Texas, helped to make the tie possible by defeating Donald P. Turnbull of Australia, 6—3, 6—3.

In the doubles match the Australians showed class, with Adrian K. Quist and Turnbull defeating George M. Lott Jr., of Cricago, and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, the United States champions, 1—6, 11—9, 6—3. The summary:

United States vs. Australia Exhibition Tennis Singles

Francis X. Shields, United States, defeated John H. (Jack) Crawford, Australia, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., United States, defeated Donald P. Turnbull, Australia, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles

Adrian K. Quist, and Turnbull, Australia, defeated George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, United States, 1—6, 11—9, 6—3.

Cronin's Single Gives Washington Victory

American League	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	92	47	.662
New York	81	54	.600
Philadelphia	71	66	.518
Cleveland	73	69	.514
Detroit	69	73	.486
Chicago	62	78	.443
Boston	58	83	.411
St. Louis	52	88	.371

Results Sept. 14

Washington 4, Detroit 3.
Other games postponed.

Manager Joe Cronin's single with the bases full in the ninth inning yesterday, gave the Washington Senators a 4-to-3 victory over the Detroit Tigers at Griffith Stadium and Earl Whitehill his twenty-first triumph of the season. The victory put the Senators one step nearer to the American League baseball pennant.

Going into the ninth the league leaders were behind by 3 to 1, mostly because of their inability to hit Vic Sorrell in the pinches. However, Bolton batted for Bluege and started a rally by walking out a base on balls. Rice, hitting for Sewell, forced Bolton, and Travis batted for Whitehill and struck out. Myer then beat out a single, which was followed by Goslin's hit, scoring Rice. Manush walked, filling the bases and setting the stage for Cronin's winning single. The score by innings:

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	10	0
Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	15	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Sewell; Sorrell and Hayworth. Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time—2h. 6m.

Players Eligible For 1933 World Series

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—On the presumption that the New York Giants and the Washington Senators will meet in the 1933 World Series, the following lists of eligible players were announced yesterday by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball.

New York Giants—Herman Bell, Watson Clark, Hugh Critz, Harry Danning, George Davis, Fred Fitzsimmons, Carl Hubbell, Travis Jackson, Byrne James, Adolfo Luque, Gus Mancuso, Joseph Moore, Frank O'Doul, Melvin Ott, Leroy Parmelee, Homer Peel, Paul Richards, John Ryan, John Salveson, Harold Schumacher, Glenn Spencer, Manager William Terry, John Vergez and Coaches Thomas Clark and Frank Snyder.

Washington Senators — Morris Berg, Oswald Bluege, Robert Boken, Clifford Bolton, Robert Burke, Edwin Chapman, Manager Joseph Cronin, Alvin Crowder, Leon Goslin, David Harris, John Kerr, Joseph Kuhel, Henry Manush, Alex McColl, Charles Myer, Edgar Rice, Jack Russell, Fred Schulte, Luke Sewell, Walter Stewart, Alphonse Thomas, Monte Weaver, Earl Whitehill and Coaches Nick Altrock and Al Schacht.

Harvard Football Squad Reports

Harvard's 1933 football season was officially under way this morning when about 110 varsity candidates reported to Head Coach Eddie Casey and his staff in the inclosed gridiron at Soldiers Field. The squad was immediately divided into three sections, varsity A, varsity B and junior varsity. Thirty-five were on the first squad; 3 on the second and 52 on the third. The entire group was put through vigorous calisthenics, after which the linemen practiced with the charging machine and the backs ran and threw passes. Ten lettermen were on the opening-day squad, and five started against Yale last season. Two practices will be held daily until college opens.

Kumon Wins Yacht Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Sept. 15—By finishing third in yesterday's race for the Atlantic Class yachting championship, Kumon, owned by Kenneth H. McNeil and representing the Black Rock Yacht Club, won the championship title with 28 points to her credit. She had won the two previous races. Lynx III, owned by James E. Rousmaniere and representing Cold Spring Harbor, was second to Kumon by capturing second place in all three of the championship races. The final race of the series was won by Sora, owned by Harvey A. Baker and representing Saunderstown. She finished only 30 seconds ahead of Lynx III.

Crisler Greets More Than 50

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 15 (AP)—More than 50 Princeton varsity football candidates yesterday reported to Head Coach Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler. Additions Friday, when the first practice will be held, are expected to swell the squad to 80, including 14 lettermen. The Tiger gridmen, who reported yesterday, were given examinations and received their outfits. Until the opening of college, Sept. 26, two workouts will be held each day. Crisler, who outlined a system of summer training for his men last spring, said the players appeared in good physical condition for the coming season in which the Princeton eleven will play its first nine-game schedule since 1912.

Haigh Leads Second Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 15—Albert W. Haigh of Westchester Hills led the United States senior golfers in the second section yesterday when that division played the first 18 holes of their 36-hole round at the Apawamis Club, with a card of 82. Findlay S. Douglas of the home club and defending champion turned in a card of 83, which equaled that turned in by Claude H. Foster of Mayfield.

Miss Hicks Wins Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 15—Helen L. Hicks of the Lido Country Club, United States champion in 1931, won the annual Greenwich Country Club invitation golf tournament final here yesterday by defeating Mrs. Catherine S. Eastman of Rye, N. Y., 3 and 4.

German Track Athletes Beat British Team

Failure of Latter's Sprinters to Win Decides the Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Unexpected failure of Britain's sprinters explains the score of 76 points to 59 by which the visitors won the third Anglo-German track meet here recently. Germany was victorious also in the two previous contests of the biennial series in 1929 and 1931, when scoring was by events won and not by points.

First places in the 100, 200 and 400-yard dashes were all taken by Germans this year. The Britishers are notorious for their weakness in field events, and to win an international match, in these days, they rely upon their runners to obtain sufficient points to offset the opposition's inevitable superiority in the jumps and throws. Against Germany, G. T. Saunders, the British 100-yard champion, and F. F. Wolff, the quarter-mile title holder, were both beaten for the first time this season.

Included in the British team were four members of the combined Oxford-Cambridge Universities side which visited the United States this summer—E. I. Davis, D. L. Rathbone, C. J. Mabey and J. G. Barnes—and the team was considered, therefore, to be stronger than the one which had defeated France three weeks previously.

Germany almost swept the board in the five field events. The British efforts in the discus throw, running broad jump and weight-putt were made to appear very feeble by comparison with those of the visitors. In the high jump there was a jump-off for places because the four competitors tied at 6ft. 1in., and in the end the British representatives were placed third and fourth.

Britain's third and final international match this season will be against Italy at Turin, Sept. 17. The first time that teams from these two countries met was in London two years ago when Great Britain won by 83½ points to 62½. Italy has made great strides in athletics since then and a very close contest is anticipated. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Erich Borchmeyer, Germany; F. F. Wolff, Great Britain, second; E. I. Davis, Great Britain, third; F. Hendrix, Germany, fourth. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Erich Borchmeyer, Germany; F. F. Reid, Great Britain, second; E. Schein, Germany, third; E. I. Davis, Great Britain, fourth. Time—22.1s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Adolf Metzner, Germany; F. F. Wolff, Great Britain, second; H. Voigt, Germany, third; D. L. Rathbone, Great Britain, fourth. Time—49 2-5s.

880-Yard Run—Clifford Whitehad and T. H. Scrimshaw, Great Britain, tied for first; A. Paul, Germany, third; Hans Konig, Germany, fourth. Time—1m 55 3-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. H. Thomas, Great Britain; T. M. Riddell, Great Britain, second; F. Kaufman, Germany, third; W. Wurker, Germany, fourth. Time—4m 17 4-5s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by M. Syring, Germany; Thomas Evenson, Great Britain, second; C. J. Mabey, Great Britain, third. (M. Gebhardt, Germany, disqualified.) Time—14m. 43 3-5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by D. O. Finlay, Great Britain; Erwin Wegner, Germany, second; F. Nottbrock, Germany, third; R. St. G. Harper, Great Britain, fourth. Time—14.9s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. Leichum, Germany, 24ft. ¼in.; L. Long, Germany, second, 23ft. 11¼in.; K. S. Duncan, Great Britain, third, 21ft. 7½in.; G. J. Pallett, Great Britain, fourth, 21ft. 7¼in.

Running High Jump—G. Weinterz, Germany; H. Martens, Germany; S. R. West, Great Britain; and F. Bradbrooke, Great Britain, all cleared 6ft. 1in. and in the subsequent jump-off were placed in the above order.

Pole Vault—Won by G. Wegner, Germany 12ft. 3in.; F. Phillipson, Great Britain, second, 12ft.; S. Schulze, Germany, third, 11ft. 9in.; F. R. Webster, Great Britain, fourth, 11ft. 7½in.

Discus Throw—Won by H. H. Sievert, Germany, 142ft. 3in.; E. Hirschfeld, Germany, second, 141ft. 5½in.; K. H. Pridie, Great Britain, third, 127ft. 10¼in.; D. R. Bell, Great Britain, fourth, 126ft. 1in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by E. Hirschfeld Germany, 49ft. 8¾in.; H. H. Sievert, Germany, second 48ft. 2in.; H. H. Reeves, Great Britain, third 45ft. 8¾in.; R. L. Howland, Great Britain, fourth, 44ft. 10in.

One-Mile Medley Relay (440x220x220x880)—Won by Great Britain (J. G. Barnes, E. E. Englehart, F. Reid and J. V. Powell); Germany (F. Nottbrock, E. Schein, F. Hendrix and A. Metzner), second. Time 3m. 32⅘s.

Ackland-Horman Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—W. Ackland-Horman, who at 19 has held the state junior title for more than a year, won the Royal Adelaide Golf Club championship at Seaton recently from the veteran Legh Winser. His score, 303, was a record for this 72-hole event. Legh Winser, who is private secretary to the Governor (Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven), has held the title nine times and has been amateur champion of Australia. Ackland-Horman is the youngest player to win the Seaton title and has fulfilled the promise he made a year ago that before he was 20 he would take rank with the golf prodigies of Australia.

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Imposing Brick Mansion

recently built at cost of $50,000, located 19 miles north of Boston; fine neighborhood, country view; 12 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; 2-car garage; vapor heat with oil burner; an outstanding value. W. P. HOGG, 784 Main Street, Greenwood, Mass. CRYstal 1540.

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Southern Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	PC.
New Orleans	1	1	.500
Memphis	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 14

Memphis 3, New Orleans 1.

Memphis Evens Series

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Memphis staged a comeback yesterday to beat New Orleans, 3 to 1, in the second game of the playoff series for the Southern Association pennant. Taking revenge for Wednesday's shating at the hands of the Pelicans in the initial game of the series, the Chicks bunched hits on Fred Johnson, while Billy Bayne, a left hander, held New Orleans at bay.

Plans for Charity Game

Plans are well under way for the charity baseball game between the Boston Red Sox and Braves, to be held at Braves Field, Sept. 27, all of the amusement enterprises of the city have agreed to contribute their leading numbers to the entertainment that will be included in the day's program, and in addition the leading civic and military organizations are contributing their bands. The indications are that it will be the most interesting and largest gathering of its kind that has ever been held in the history of the city.

Increase in Newsprint

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Production of newsprint in the United States and Canada during August reached the highest level in more than a year. The aggregate was 276,783 tons, compared with 259,869 in July and 237,448 in August, 1932. Canadian mills produced 194,262, the best output since May, 1931, while United States mills turned out 84,521 tons, the highest since June, 1932. United States mills produced 79,582 tons in July.

Mrs. Keller Wins Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALESTINE, Texas—Mrs. Will Keller of Palestine scored an 84 over the Meadowbrook Country Club here recently to win the golf championship of the Women's East Texas Golf Association. Mrs. Floyd Boone of Longview was runnerup with a 92.

American Association Playoff

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	1	1	.500
Minneapolis	1	1	.500

Result Sept. 14

Minneapolis at Columbus, postponed.

By-Plays

English Netmen May Use 'Sand' Courts

THE 1934 Davis Cup interzone final and challenge round may be played on the "sand," or hard, courts at Bournemouth, Eng., where each year the English hard-court championships are held, instead of on the turf courts at Wimbledon. At least, this possibility is being discussed apparently on the theory that the United States will get that far in the historic cup matches next season.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, returning home to Santa Ana, Calif., in preparation for the Pacific southwest and Pacific coast championships, has announced to California reporters the possible shift in courts by the English based on information given her by two of England's Wightman Cup players, Dorothy E. Round and Mary F. Heeley.

That Great Britain has the choice of court surfaces as defenders of the cup is not challenged, and, since the English players have gone out of their way to master the "sand" court game, in view of the fact that the nation defeating France, the holder of the cup before Great Britain snatched it this summer, would win it on such a surface, the holding of the 1934 interzone final and challenge round at Bournemouth must be considered a logical step from an English viewpoint. Many followers of lawn tennis will, on the other hand, regard such a move unfortunate, since the game on turf, requiring skill and stamina, is undoubtedly the better one to watch and to play. But if the 1934 challenge round is played on "en-tout-cas" courts at Bournemouth or elsewhere, it may mark the ending of play on grass, as only two or three of the 30-odd competing nations have turf courts.

* * *

Paging Phillips Andover Academy and Yale University

A few years back Harvard had a football player named Charles E. Brickley, who was rather good in the art of kicking field goals. In fact, he was so good that he made five in one game against Yale. When they moved the goal posts back 10 yards, field goals began to grow fewer and fewer, and many were inclined to attribute their falling off to this fact. Not so Mr. Brickley, as he is credited with declaring plenty of field goals could still be kicked and more than one game won by this means. Interesting as the above is, it is no more interesting than the fact that Charles E. Brickley Jr. is now 13 years old, and is headed for Phillips Exeter Academy, where his father played. Probably, when he goes to college, he will attend Harvard. His father is credited with saying that he has seen young Brickley put over 25 or 30 in a row from the 25-yard line, which would seem to indicate that the boy will not be far behind his father when he makes his school or college team.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

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SMALL APARTMENTS

1 ROOM—Large living room, dinette and kitchenette, dressing room, bath, double in-a-door beds, electric refrigeration.

2 ROOM—Sunny living room, bedroom, kitchenette and dinette, bath, electric refrigeration.

3 ROOM—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette and dinette, electric refrigeration.

$40 to $65
Slightly higher if furnished

The Roosevelt is popular with people who appreciate living in a well-managed, restricted building, in a convenient location

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople, sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment, also deluxe 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179C Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling finest $1 Christmas assortment; 21 beautiful folders—parchment, comic silhouette, novelties; also gift wrappings; request samples. DOEHLA, Dept. 6-23 Fitchburg, Mass

SALESWOMEN WANTED

MAKE liberal commissions easily selling friends sensational "Run-Resist" hosiery, lingerie, socks, cosmetics, Christmas cards; no investment. WHITNEY HOSIERY, 381A 4th Ave., New York.

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT—Backed by several years of consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for children's, ladies' adresses, lingerie, etc., also opportunities to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary, start spare time. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 349 Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN—Steady work selling hosiery, lingerie and Christmas cards; competitive prices, excellent commission; exceptional opportunity for part time work. HELIX, 300 Fourth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE of college of music, qualified to teach music, art, English in schools or homes, companion, care of children. "A," 211½ East Jefferson, Bloomington, Ill.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON
'3 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Gutenberg 62-71
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0172
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
BOSTON
1 Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Avenue Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3707
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 720
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 38
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395
ST. LOUIS
1975 R'lway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 1-2445
CHICAGO
333 North Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7841
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Madison 3610

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Platine's
SHOE SHOP
ARLINGTON CENTER
Specialists in Fitting Children's Shoes
618 MASS. AVENUE ARL. 3731

ARISTOCRATS in EVERGREENS
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3090—3091

WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint
Makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING
R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.
Hardware, Cutlery, Kitchen Furnishings
470 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Arl. 0114

SPECIAL SALE
"CANADA DRY"
6 for 95c
GODDARD'S MARKET
1337 MASS. AVE. Arl. 1700—1701
Free Delivery

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

Call LeBARON'S ELECTRIC SHOP
for wiring and repairs. Work done by expert mechanics.
Frigidaire Dealers
806 Mass. Avenue
ARLINGTON CENTER
Phone Arl. 0222

GEORGE the Tailor
Cleaning—Dyeing—Pressing
Fur Remodeling Our Specialty
We Call and Deliver
906 MASS. AVE. Tel. Arl. 4300

EMUS PHARMACY
Now at
1191 MASS. AVE.
A few doors above old address
Arlington 2957—2958

BELMONT

Preserving Season!
We have all kinds of Preserving Utensils
P. R. WINTER'S CO.
84 TRAPELO ROAD Bel 1540
81 LEONARD STREET Bel 3762

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330. Advertising Records.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

MEN'S WEAR
Zareh
25 STATE ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

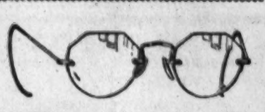
BEACH & BELLEDEU, Inc.
Stationers and Printers
OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
78 PORTLAND ST. BOSTON, MASS.

NEW FALL MILLINERY
For Miss and Madame
MME. BUETTEL ARNOULD
37 TEMPLE PLACE, over Whitney's

Harriet R. Malcolmson — Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs — Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE. BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)



Dr. EUGENE F. SEAVEY
OPTOMETRIST
Successor to Dr. E. E. Morrison
Suite 1106, Dexter Building
453 WASHINGTON ST. Lib. 3907

MATTRESSES . . . . . BOX SPRINGS
Custom Made—All Hand Work
Remaking also solicited. Work done by Wells & Co., Inc., manufacturers for fine Interior Decorating trade. Prices reasonable
ALPHEUS HASKINS Phone Ken 2081
330 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston

Don't Throw Your Old Hats Away
Let us restyle them after latest Paris creations. Also dress remodeling. Reasonable prices.
Gillespie Gown and Hat Shop
26 WEST STREET, BOSTON *Member NRA*

MAUD A. WHITE
839 Little Bldg. Han. 1483
All Branches of Beauty Culture
PERMANENT WAVING

For the discriminating woman
Hairdressing and Permanent Waving in the most becoming mode.
PATCH'S BEAUTY SALON
Devonshire 8907 41 Winter St., Room 84

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

COAL, COKE and FUEL OILS
SILENT GLOW OIL BURNER
B. W. Yuill
722 CENTER STREET Tel. Jamaica 5438

Tel. Jam. 2862
MADAME RUTH'S BEAUTY PARLOR
PERMANENT HAIR WAVING
and All Branches of Beauty Culture
613 CENTRE STREET
Your satisfaction is our pleasure

The Laundry Where Quality Counts
The BROWNING LAUNDRY
All kinds of Laundry Service
Covering Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, Roxbury, West Roxbury and Back Bay
120 Brookside Avenue Tel. JAmaica 1057
VISITORS WELCOME

JESSIE ROSE
Ready to Wear Gowns Custom Dressmaking
520 CENTRE STREET
Opp. Lochstead Ave.
Tel. Jam. 3532 R

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
54 Auburn Street, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A SHIRLEY BROWN Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
Tel. 1310
HIGhlands 7330 COLUMBUS AVE
BOSTON, MASS.

A. F. KENNEDY
95 WARREN ST. BOSTON
Electrical Contractor and Gas Fitter
Dealer in Electric and Gas Fixtures
Piping and Appliances
Tel. HIGhlands 3636

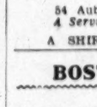
Trinity House Laundry
All Hand Work—Outdoor Drying
Exclusive Trade Our Specialty
We Call and Deliver
42 Dunlow Street
Tel. HIGhlands 9353

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S

Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0900

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.



ADOLF S. KIRK COMPANY
1383 Beacon St. Asp. 4296
UPHOLSTERY
Draperies Slip Covers
Complete Workroom Service
Repairs Antiques Restored

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of national advertisers, and of local Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont and Watertown advertisers is maintained.
37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Porter 4300-W 8-12 Daily

Ford
THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ 9460 9461 9462

GRASS
Cleansers and Dyers
2922
Any Garment Cleansed, 75c
We call and deliver free.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

NRA
Please Note That
We Sell
- Grape-Nuts
- Mazola
- Underwood Deviled Ham
- Mrs. Turner's Potato Chips

Advertised by their manufacturers in The Christian Science Monitor
George H. Stockwell
Ask for our Week-End Specials
36 BRATTLE ST. Univ. 7515-7516

Univ 0735

830 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

FURS — REMODELING, REPAIRING, STORAGE, CLEANSING
SWARTZ BROTHERS
SPECIAL—Low Rates
830 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Tel. PORter 1709 Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

DEDHAM

ARTHUR J. FORREST
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Cor. Washington and Elm Sts., Dedham
Tel. Ded. 1765
990 Washington St., Norwood Tel. Nor. 1446
Distributors for Gilbert & Baker Power and Range Burners, Kelvinators, Fuel and Range Oil, Colonial Esso Service. *Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.*

Berringer's Garage
DODGE and PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Complete Wreck Work
Official Brake and Light Service.
Cor. Washington and Elm Streets, Route 11
Dedham, Mass.
Phone Ded. 1765 Res. Needham 1110-W

Dedham Artificial Ice Co.
Tel. 1702 Ded.
NEW ENGLAND COKE
All kinds hard coal and Clearcoal
Fuel oil and range oil
We also sell Lincoln Oil Burners
Information on request.

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS—ICE
BRICK—LIME—CEMENT
HAY and GRAIN
Phones Ded. 0051—0052 37 Eastern Avenue Dedham
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

New Fall Dresses Arriving Daily
Prices moderate
MAY A. MALO
Frocks and Accessories
584 HIGH STREET, DEDHAM, MASS.

GOODYEAR WELT SYSTEM
SHOE REPAIRING
FIRST CLASS WORK
GEORGE O. ALLEN
411 WASHINGTON STREET, DEDHAM
Phone Ded. 258-M

FITCHBURG

Deposits Next Put on Interest October 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

Clover Hill Ice Cream
A large variety of flavors at our stands in
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2
and
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Clover Hill Farms can supply you with Pasteurized Milk and Cream. Tel. 737

This Is Kodak Time
Let us show you the new models
and
the New Movie Cameras
Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company
510 Main Street

Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN ST.
Bunsen Range Burners

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Dressing Table Silver
Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, in Sterling. Silver Plate, or colored enamels. A Sterling Silver set, 3 pieces, $12.98
350 MAIN STREET

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

A Complete Service
GENERAL TIRES
U. S. L. Batteries—Veedol Lubrication
TYDOL GAS
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Company
Putnam and Broad Streets

SMART FALL DRESSES
NEW PRINCESS COATS
Popularly Priced
MILLER CLOTHING CO.
233-7 Main St. Opp. R. R. Station

FRAMINGHAM

We offer you complete Painting and Decorating Service
Desautelle, Whyte and Empey
6 LARNED STREET Tel. 7300
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
WARREN E. HENDERSON
41 HOLLIS STREET

MYCO-GLOSS SPECIAL
Special combination outfit includes 1 quart can, 1 Myco applicator and utility pan $1.00
Just wipe it on. Dries bright within half an hour.
HENRY L. SAWYER
74 CONCORD STREET TEL. 6139

Bates Stationery Store
You Will Find
Cards for All Occasions
Personal Stationery
and Lending Library
25 HOLLIS STREET Tel. 5205

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments Located on Five Floors

The Gloucester Bookshop
Latest Books and Standards
Lending Library
39 Pleasant St. Tel. Gloucester 3537-R

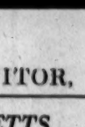
GREENFIELD

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664 Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Fall Hats for Men
Mallory Hats $3.50
Stetson Hats $5.00
At the Manhattan Shop
9 MERRIMACK STREET



TUSCARORA SWEET SHOPPES
52 Winter Street
8 Washington Square Haverhill
AMESBURY, MASS.
NEWBURYPORT, MASS.
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Nash Beauty Shoppe
18 MERRIMACK ST.
Artistic Hairdressing
Marcel and Finger Waving
Permanent Waving
EUGENE—REALISTIC
For appointment Phone 5641

MYRON W. CHAPUT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
PHILCO RADIOS
All Kinds of Electric Servicing
165 Merrimack Street Tel. 5365—3544-W

The "WOLVERINE" Suits
are more beautiful than ever. Drop in and see the new Fall Models.
Nichols & Morse Co.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
14 MIDDLESEX ST., BRADFORD, MASS
CASSIUS P. SMITH, Prop.
Tel. 164
READING ANTHRACITE COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
PETRO-KARBON

HINGHAM

Dykemans' Radio Store
Everett Burners for hot water heaters provide continuous hot water for 3c a day. Priced at $19.00. Bunsen range oil burners, $22.50 to $39.50.
South Shore Cleansers
Any plain garment cleansed and refinished for
75c

HOLYOKE

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

Come in and see our
Natural Bridge Shoes
$4.00—$5.00—$6.00
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

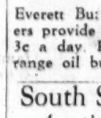
LAWRENCE

"WOOLIES"
for Juniors!
Smart Junior Wool Frocks
$5.95 and $8.95
Sizes 11-13-15-17
FOURTH FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

LEXINGTON

WESTINGHOUSE
Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers, Vacuum Cleaners and
WESTINGHOUSE-MARR OIL BURNERS
Also a complete line of small appliances
ALLEN & NICHOLS
1768 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service



Body and Fender Work
Spray Painting All Colors
Tel. Lex. 1438
Night Phone Lex 1090
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

Wood's Greenhouses
G. HENRY JACKSON, Mgr.
40 Clarke Street Tel. 0257

FALL STYLES IN SPORT, STREET and AFTERNOON DRESSES
Latest Shades and Materials
Priced $5.95 to $18.75
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1639 MASS. AVE. *Opp. Marshall's Arcade*

LOWELL

CHERRY & WEBB'S
PROSPERITY SALE
Presenting Opportunities to get the jump on advancing prices.
Cherry & Webb Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK ST. Phone 4400

Mongeau's Shoe Store
Featuring Air-O-Pedic Shoes for Women
304 MERRIMACK STREET

LYNN

Lay In a Supply Before the Price Goes Up
"CADET" Stockings
Sheer Chiffon and Medium Service Silk 69c
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

The Latest Furniture Creations
can always be found displayed in our windows. Might we suggest that you linger before them whenever you are passing by. You'll find it a profitable habit.
W. B. Gifford
99 Market St. Breakers 0781 Lynn

New Fall Millinery
$1.98 to $10.00
A fine assortment of smart styles
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member of NRA

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1933
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
Tel. Breakers 4577
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

COAL COKE OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 3400

MALDEN

MILLINERY
Fall Models
In Satin, Taffeta, Felts
DOROTHY BENHAM
17 Pleasant St. Malden Tel. 0631-W

Malden Machine Shop
131 Exchange St., Malden, Mass.
C. M. Lawson, Prop. Phone Malden 6727
Rates Reasonable. General machine repairing, experimental work—tools, jigs, fixtures, machine manufacturing, millwright work.

Curtains — Blankets
An early selection is advisable while stocks are complete.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN EVERETT MELROSE

Stetson Hats for Fall, $5.00
All Sizes—All Colors
Also Melton Hats $3.45
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
140 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE

MEDFORD

HI HEAT *Imported Anthracite*
Is the most ECONOMICAL fuel on the market. Use much less coal and get much less ash. One ton will convince you. We also sell
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

SANBORN'S
Ce-Lect
ICE CREAM
Curb Service 219 Salem Street
"For Home Service" Call Mystic 1900

MELROSE

W. E. COFFIN, Inc.
HARDWARE, PAINTS
PRESERVING KETTLES
FRUIT JARS AND RUBBERS
JELLY TUMBLERS
AND JELLY STRAINERS
MAIN STREET Tel. 0900

New FALL HATS
in all head sizes
MISS NADEAU
491 Main Street Tel. 3466-M

L. S. PHILBRICK
RADIO ENGINEER
RADIO REPAIRS
AMPLIFIER rented at nominal cost for public speaking, dances, and entertainments.
Tel. 1734 PROMPT SERVICE

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ANNA JETTICK—KALI-STEN-IKS
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

MILTON

Coal
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.

64 Adams Street, Milton
Tel. BLUehills 0502

MASSACHUSETTS

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
FOR BETTER PASTRIES

NEEDHAM

BROWN'S MARKET
MONARCH *Finer* FOODS
1933 Packed
Special—Five Cans Sifted Peas 99c
Tel. Needham 1278 983 Great Plain Ave.

Needham National Bank
Resources over a million dollars. Checking, Savings, Christmas and Tax Club Accounts.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Member Federal Reserve Bank

ELSIE DUNTON
Genuine
Eugene Permanent Waving
Restful, Refined Atmosphere
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0570

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE
For Gasoline and Oil
A. R. True's Filling Station
At the Newburyport end of the turnpike

NEW BEDFORD

Exclusive? Yes! Expensive? No!
Our HATS
Make a Complete Millinery Wardrobe
Satin, Velvet, Wool Crepe, Bengaline, Felt—95c $1.95
We have a number of $5 and $5 Hats. Special $2.95
Visit Our Three Stores
12-14 Mechanics Lane and Corner of Pleasant Street and Lane

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
590 Pleasant St New Bedford, Mass
80 Dartmouth Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Oregon Dye House
1852 Purchase Street
Tel. Clifford 8671

Will be delighted to greet you in our new store *240 Union Street*
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

"Watching the World Go By"
by Willis J. Abbot
of
The Christian Science Monitor
H. S. HUTCHINSON & CO., 222-226 Union St.

NEWTON

Florence E. Rand Hat Shops
133 Centre St., Newton New. No. 4914-M
1391 Beacon St., Brookline Bea. 2092

Elizabeth Hammond Shop
DRESSES—SPORTSWEAR—HATS
For Misses and Women
High Quality at Low Prices
16-18 Church St. Wellesley 390 Centre St. Newton

Mrs. Turner's Delicious
POTATO CHIPS
John Fox Priest Mayonnaise
DEWEY'S MARKET
287 WASHINGTON ST Newton No 7032
Groceries—Vegetables—Meats
Telephone Waltham 3504-M

Chester Williams
Painting—Paperhanging
Craftexing—Floor Refinishing
Work Guaranteed
NEWTON CORNER PRESS
A. R. MacAlister
Good Printing
281 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 6484

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
DUFFIELD ROAD Wes New 1780
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

NEWTON CENTER

Henry Stanley Cushing
representing
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
Room 1216, 100 Milk St., Boston
Hancock 6200

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

GOODYEAR TIRES
Radio Service
HIGHLAND AUTO SUPPLY
14 Lincoln Street Con. New. 1714

NEWTONVILLE

GOODYEAR TIRES
New low prices
BRAM BATTERY & TIRE SERVICE
NEW NO. 0838 352 WALNUT STREET

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

JAMES L. HIGGINS
WINDOW SHADES
Made to Measure
SCREENS WEATHER STRIPPING
813 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 5626

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

Paramount FRUIT CO.
319 WALNUT STREET
FANCY FRUITS—VEGETABLES
GRAPE-NUTS

WEST NEWTON

C. A. Stimets
1286 WASHINGTON ST. West New. 0360
FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES
FANCY MEATS
Monarch Food Products

NORWOOD

Arthur J. Forrest
Petroleum Products
990 Washington St., Norwood Tel. Nor. 1446
Cor. Washington and Elm Sts., Dedham Tel. Dedham 1765
Distributors for Gilbert & Barker Power and Range Burners, Kelvinators, Fuel and Range Oil, Colonial Esso Service. *Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.*

NORTHAMPTON

Phone 3-500
Coal Prices Will Be Higher
Sept. 1st. Buy in AUGUST
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
12 MAIN STREET

PITTSFIELD

Sale!
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
September 11 to September 16
89c $1.00 $1.35
Following Monday prices will be $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. Chiffons or Service Weight at each of these prices. New fall colors to complement the season's newest fabrics. Sizes 8½ through 10½.
The WALLACE CO.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

OUR FALL SHOES
Have Arrived
WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Our Fall Madelon Styles Have Arrived
We Invite You to Come In and Notice Their Beauty
ENGLAND BROS.

100 Fall Suits
at Last Spring's Price
$20.00
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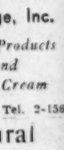
Pittsfield Milk Exchange, Inc.



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(Continued)

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighborliness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis

A WIDOW, living alone in the suburbs, spent much of her time cultivating garden flowers. She had a large variety, which enabled her to arrange many colorful bouquets. These were dispatched, whenever possible, to some particularly lonely "shut in." Flowers, where this woman sent them, were usually an undreamed of luxury.

One day a hurried summons called her away from home. She expected to be gone only a day or two. Circumstances arose, however, which detained her much longer than she had anticipated. The intensity of a prolonged heat wave continued unabated. All about her were parched gardens and seared lawns. When, at last, she was at liberty to return to her home, she was resigned to the fate of finding her carefully nourished flower beds reduced to mere patches of blighted blossoms, and her cherished lawn nothing more than a burned brown stubble.

Instead, a profusion of beautiful blossoms, and a lawn closely cropped and as smooth and green as a rich velvet carpet, awaited her!

When she had not returned as expected, her neighbors on either side had diligently watered and tilled the half of her lawn and garden nearest their own.

Her gratitude in being prvileged to continue the sharing of her beautiful blossoms was largely augmented by this surprising evidence of unsuspected neighborliness.

Riddles

1. Why is the letter G like the sun?
2. Why are clouds like wagon drivers?
3. What never bites with its teeth?
4. If apes ate apricots, and crabs ate crabapples, what would geese eat?
5. Which animal keeps the best time?
6. When has a man four hands?
7. What is more wonderful than a horse that can count?
8. Who are the acrobats in every household?
9. What is the laziest shell fish?
10. When is it easy to read in the woods?

(The answers are found elsewhere on this page.)

Brevities

New Yorker: It is a painful fact that nobody has written an inspiring popular song to help along the recovery program. What, the future historian will ask, did George M. Cohan do during the great war on depression?

Rochester Times-Union: Throwing ticker tape on valorous overseas fliers is very good use for much of the ticker tape.

Florence Herald: A scientist says a mosquito can fly 14 hours without alighting. But it seldom does.

Hymnal Notes

No. 76

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Swedish words on the Hymnal page mean "The Lord reveals Himself in grace" and are from the translation of the original German poem, by Johannes Heermann (1585-1647). He was born in Lower Silesia and was vicar at Köben an der Oder. The place was a center of the struggles during the Thirty Years' War for religious liberty, and repeatedly saw the troops of Wallenstein in attack. Heermann's devotion and courage gave him a place among the noblest personages of the Lutheran Church. There is beauty of thought and of expression in his poetry, that makes him the precursor of Gerhardt in German hymnody. The translation of this poem is No. 123 in the Swedish Hymnbook.

Jakob Boëthius (1647-1718) is another name of conviction and courage. A preacher in Dalecarlia, he sent to the King and the Archbishop a letter that criticized some of their doings, and for this letter he was arrested and sentenced to death. His writings were publicly burned by a mob. The sentence was changed to imprisonment for life, but he was ordered released in 1704, at the end of seven years' imprisonment; but he refused this release until 1710.

Boëthius looked upon the Bible as the standard for monarchy and government and wrote from that standpoint. He was a lecturer on Greek and theology, and had an active part in the revision of the Swedish Hymnbook. Wallin, who later revised the translation that Boëthius made of Heermann's poem, was discussed in Note 263. The poem, "God is known in loving-kindness," was written specially for the music, from an English prose version of Wallin's version.

Per Ulrick Stenhammar (1829-1875) was not only a composer and preacher, but an architect, a naturalist, and a politician. Born in Tornevalla, Sweden, he studied at the Stockholm Institute of Technology and at the Academy of Art where, in 1866, he became a teacher. He was soon appointed to the Board of Public Works and designed many churches—as the Ersta Chapel and the foundation in memory of King Oscar I at Stockholm. Self-taught in music, he won popularity by songs and concerted vocal works. His oratorio "David and Saul" is a work of much vigor. Old Testament-like in simplicity, faith and joy. His musical style is reminiscent of Mendelssohn, and in some ways of Wennerberg (Note 204).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Virgin" in Isa. 7:14 (A. W.)—The correspondent writes:

> In the prophecy in Isaiah 7:14, "Behold a virgin shall conceive," is the word in Hebrew *'almah* or *bethuwlah*? Please give the meaning of both words.

The word in the prophecy is *'almah*, designating a damsel or virgin (as veiled or concealed), derived from *'alam*, a primitive root meaning "to veil from sight," or "to conceal."

Bethuwlah, according to Strong, is a feminine form of an unused root meaning "to separate; a virgin (from her privacy); sometimes (by continuation) a bride."

Dives (W. de H.)—The correspondent writes:

> Whence comes the name "Dives" given in English to the rich man in the Bible? The name is not mentioned in the Bible, and is not used in any other language.

The name "Dives" has been applied to the rich man in the parable in Luke 16: 19-31, owing to the occurence of the Latin adjective *dives*, "rich," in this passage in the Vulgate.

Emeritus (A. B. C.)—*E-mehr'-ih-tus* (first *e* as in create, second short, *i* short, *u* clipped).

"If it had been I" (J. M. D.)—The correspondent writes:

> The other day, in conversation with a well-educated woman, I used the expression, "If it had been I." She looked at me rather curiously, I thought, and it caused me to wonder whether I had used the wrong pronoun. In this case should the pronoun have been in the nominative or the objective case? In other words, should it have been "I" or "me"? I shall appreciate it if you will set me straight.

"If it had been I" is correct. Nouns or pronouns on both sides of any form of the verb "to be" must agree in case. If the first is in the nominative case, the second must agree (as subject and subject complement): "It is I"; "This is he"; "It was thought to be she," etc. If the first is in the objective case, the second still must agree (as object and object complement): "I thought it to be him"; "They knew it to be me," etc.

About Ad-O-Grams

Dear Feature Editor:

I want to tell you what a lot of fun we get in our home out of your "Ad-O-Grams." Our manner of playing it has resulted in a regular competitive game.

Each one works at it entirely alone and time is kept to determine the winner.

We take separate slips of paper and put down the numbers from one to seven in a column. As we find the solution we write the name of the "ad" in which it appears. This eliminates any marking on the paper that might give the next competitor a clue. D. S.

Ballad of Ad-O-Grams

Is it some great mountain high
Lit by sunlight's golden beam?
Fir trees aiming at the sky?
Clouds whose sails like galleons gleam?
Nay: these tell you how to buy
Food and drink and silken seam,
Giving reasons how and why—
Here things are not what they seem!

Surely in this arch I spy
Some great palace of a dream?
Nay: we soon a shoe descry,
Rolls of paper by the ream,
Stew or pillow-case or dye,
Travel—air, or ship, or steam.
"Very subtle, Sir," we sigh.
Here things are not what they seem!

Envoie:—

Prince of Plotters! As we vie
With each puzzling plan and scheme,
Golden hours relaxed flit by:
Here things are not what they seem!

ROSE E. SHARLAND.

Ad-O-Grams No. 42

Published Aug. 18

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2. Pyrofl
3. Hotel Victoria
4. The Madison
5. The Copley-Plaza
6. De Wild Clinton
7. Sturdivant Packing Company.

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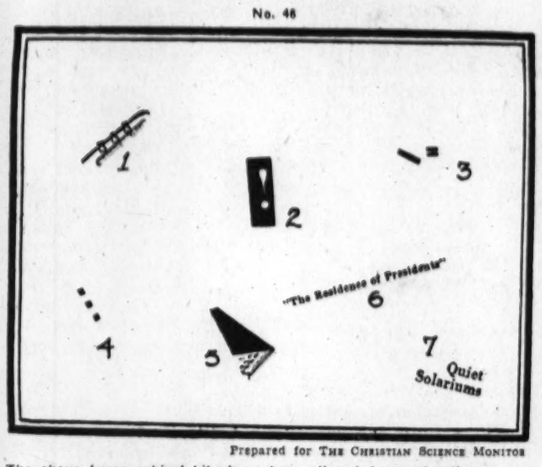
Mrs. L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
G. Wilhite, Corwith, Iowa.
Lula G. Alt, Chicago.
Babcock's Pharmacy, Lewiston, Maine.
K. B. Grove, Los Angeles.
Miss M. E. Wilcox, La Habra, Calif.
Mrs. O. F. Swanson, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss F. A. Harman, Malvern, Eng.
Miss Isabel Bayston, Howden, Eng.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

AGE is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress;
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.
—LONGFELLOW

Ad-O-Grams

No. 46



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 46." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Indifference

Math. Prof.: "Now, if I subtract 25 from 37, what's the difference?"

Little Willie: "Yeah! That's what I say. Who cares?"—*Alabama Rammer-Jammer.*

—Passing Show

The Bride (of a distinctly practical turn of mind): "Now how about this color carpet for the hall-stairs, George?"

Service

The guest at a small country hotel was indignant. "Didn't I ask you to be sure to leave me some hot water?" he demanded of the maid in the morning.

"Yes, sir, you did," replied the girl, "and to make sure of it, I put it at your door before I went to bed."—*Pearson's.*

Hm-m!

Betty had been invited to have lunch at the home of a little friend, and she had been carefully coached about her manners before she left home.

When the child returned, her mother asked, "I hope you didn't ask for more than one piece of cake, Betty?"

"Oh, no, mother," replied the little girl. "I just asked for the recipe, so that you could make some. And Mrs. Smith gave me another piece!"

Special Alarm

"Have you any alarm clocks?" inquired the customer. "What I want is one that will rouse father without waking the whole family."

"Don't know of any such alarm clock as that, madam," said the shopkeeper. "We keep just the ordinary kind that will wake the whole family without disturbing father."—*Wheeler's Magazine.*

The Advertisement

"Paw, what's an advertisement?" asked little Hubert.

"An advertisement," explained the father, "is the picture of a pretty girl eating, cooking, chewing, smelling, gargling, rubbing, wearing, or driving something which the advertisers are anxious to sell."—*Pathfinder.*

Thrift in Applause

Chairman (after economy lecture): "And now, gentlemen, I am going to ask you to give the speaker two hearty cheers."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Yet

"Joe is selling electrical equipment now."

"Really? I thought he had gotten out of the drug-store business!"

The Children's Corner

The Cat That Persevered

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A True Story

OSCAR was a kitten. As he had no home he strayed into an old chicken house. The only companions he had were rats and mice, and as they thought he was their enemy, they scampered away the moment he came near them. For weeks the little kitten lived there alone. He was afraid to go to the house on the next block, for he knew nothing at all about people. Of course he did go there after dark to find what he could to eat. But at the least sound he scampered back to his home.

And then, one day, he heard a noise in the vacant house to which the chicken barn belonged. A dray backed up in the yard. Some furniture was unloaded. Oscar watched through a crack. He began to tremble and ran back and hid in the deserted hen's nest. Would someone come and find him? Oh, he did want companionship, but he was also afraid.

Every once in a while he crept to the crack and took a peek. And then what he saw sent him scampering back behind an empty barrel in the corner. A man was bringing a big box right into the chicken house! Oscar pricked up his ears to listen. There were squawks and crows, clucks and cheeps. Chickens!

The door was flung open and the flock came out. What a lot of wing flapping, strutting and crowing! There were roosters, hens, pullets and baby chicks. Oscar loved every one of them. But immediately the big white rooster became his hero. He had a lovely red comb, snow-white feathers and spurs. Oscar was white himself, but the rooster's feathers were whiter than Oscar's fur.

The little kitten sat very still and watched his new companions. The hens began to scratch, the pullets ducked their heads under their wings and pecked. The baby chicks peeped beside their mothers, who in turn clucked happily to them.

Everything seemed very peaceful. Oscar decided to venture out. But when he peeped cautiously from behind the barrel, no one paid him any attention at all! Of course, he felt relieved, in a way, but in another way he felt rather slighted. Perhaps, though, the chickens were used to cats and thought nothing at all about him.

All day he walked among the hens, and once he attempted to make friends with Mr. White, for that was what he called the big rooster. But that gentleman would have none of him. He gave a most unfriendly squawk. Oscar hastily retreated. Mr. White's mother must have failed to teach him courtesy, he thought.

That night the kitten slept in the hen's nest where he had always made his bed, but the next night he crawled right up on the roost beside Mr. White. All night he sat very still, for the chickens were asleep.

The next day the little girl who had moved into the house came and let the chickens out into the back yard. And how happy they were! Mr. White led them proudly about, moving along in a very dignified sort of way, but when Oscar crept along beside him, attempting to rub against his legs, the big fellow made such loud sounds of disapproval that Oscar at first thought he would fly back to the henhouse.

But, upon second thought, he decided to keep right on being friendly. The louder Mr. White scolded, the closer Oscar crept. And then the rooster gave him a hard peck. That would have discouraged most kittens, but not Oscar. He had lived alone too long to mind a little thing like that. He wanted Mr. White's friendship more than anything in the world.

But the rooster seemed to think that it was undignified to have a cat rubbing against him. So he flew up into a tree. And did that discourage Oscar? Not at all. He climbed up and snuggled right beside his friend. Mr. White moved out to the very end of a bough. And so did Oscar. The rooster could not get rid of this troublesome four-footed pest, so he was obliged to tolerate him.

For days Oscar followed him about. Every night he crept close to him on the roost. It would have been a hard rooster heart, indeed, that would not have melted under such affection as Oscar displayed, and in the end Mr. White did take the kitten under his wing. They became such friends that as they walked along together, or as Oscar cuddled against the big rooster at night, there was heard a very endearing sound instead of the loud scolding that had almost scared Oscar at first.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Screens and Storm Windows

A boy comes to us each fall and spring with linseed oil and offers to paint the framework, or to wash and paint the storm windows. He also contracts to put either of them on, or take them off, to meet the season's need.

Dorothy N.

Fancy Lattices

A boy in our neighborhood makes all kinds of ornamental lattice work for gardens and yards. He buys his material at the lumber yards and works out designs to fit places where people want archways for climbing roses, or he makes between-line fences or pergolas and arbors. He studies all sorts of garden magazines and craft magazines to get ideas.

Joan L.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada—
produces 70 per cent of the world's asphalt.

Over 95% of the natural gas—
used in the world each year is consumed by the United States. The annual consumption in the United States is about 1,917,000,000,000 cubic feet.

A woman—
Victoria Kent, supervises all federal prisons in the newly formed Spanish Republic.

Riddle Answers

1. Because it is the center of light.
2. Because they hold the reins (raines).
3. A comb.
4. Gooseberries.
5. A watch dog.
6. When he doubles his fists.
7. A spelling bee.
8. The pitcher and the tumbler.
9. The oyster, because it is always found in bed.
10. When autumn turns the leaves.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
During Exposition Week have luncheon in the
Colonial Tea Room
HALL GALLERIES
ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

CONCORD, N. H.
CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Luches Put Up to Take Out
CONCORD, N. H. Opp. State House

READING, MASS.
Reading Inn Dining Room
READING SQUARE
Special Complete Dinner 12-1 50¢
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00

Amusements

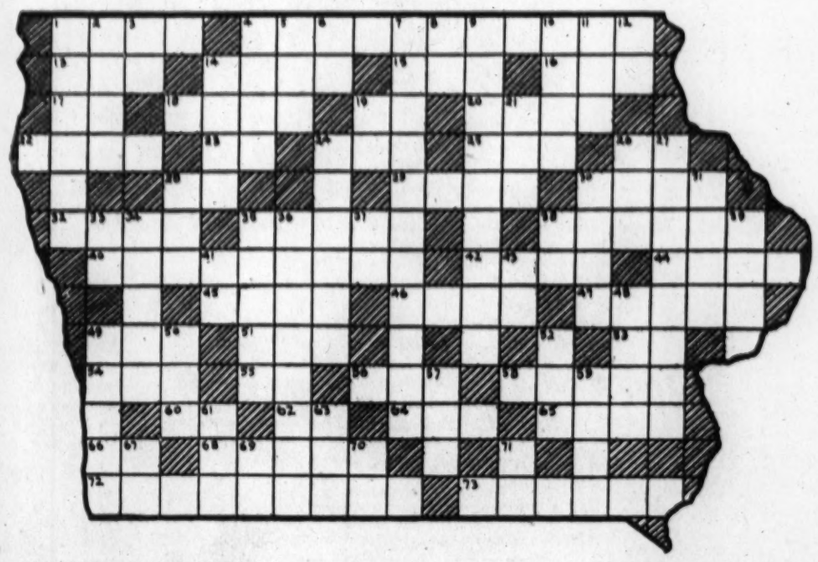
BOSTON
SHUBERT $2 MAT. SAT.
JOE COOK
IN HIS NEWEST MUSICAL REVUE
HOLD YOUR HORSES
WITH A COMPANY OF 100
Evgs. 50c to $3—Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to $2

COLONIAL MON. NEXT SEATS NOW
ORIGINAL N. Y. CAST OF 107
Music in the Air
by Jerome Kern, Oscar Hammerstein 2d

NEW YORK, N. Y.
NEW YORK HIPPODROME
CHICAGO OPERA CO.
TONIGHT ..... FAUST
SAT. MAT. ..... HANSEL and GRETEL
SAT. EVE. .. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
SUNDAY ..... IL TROVATORE
MONDAY ..... TANNHAUSER
TUESDAY ..... RIGOLETTO
WEDNESDAY ..... LA BOHEME
25c, 35c, 50c, 85c, $1.10

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle—No. 30

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Name of this State.
4—One of the first towns founded in this State (1833).
13—Massachusetts Athletic Association.
14—Add "eye" to this and get the nickname of this State.
15—Girl's name.
16—Not in.
17—Baronet (ab.).
18—State ranks first in the production of this crop.
19—College degree.
20—Skin of a species of squirrel.
23—Caution!
23—Grand Master.
24—Inflammable vapor.
25—Elongated fish.
26—Spanish for "the."
28—Like.
29—Wayside hostelries.
30—Handclasp.
32—Emperors (ab.).
35—Adjective for Switzerland.
38—A small swallow.
40—Capital of this State.
42—Elliptical.
44—To add to by scanty addition (past tense).
45—Heap.
46—A noun suffix equivalent to "-eer" (plural).
47—20,000,000 of the State's 35,000,000 (?) are under cultivation.
49—Probe.
51—United Daughters of the Revolution (ab.).
53—Royal Academy.
54—Obsolete variant of "slow."
55—Christopher (second choice, ab.).
56—Monkey.
58—Flower.
60—Utah (ab.).
62—Bone (Latin).
64—Anger.
65—Full of bones.
66—Note of the scale.
68—Strip of metal inserted for safety in an electric circuit.
72—This man and "73 across" were early explorers of this State.
73—See "72."

DOWN

1—Drink.
2—State leads in production of this.
3—West Africa.
4—State leads in proportion of this type of land.
5—Possess.
6—Ticker code for "Rock Island."
7—Famous river bordering this State.
8—Anno Domini.
9—One of the leading cities of this State (pop. 60,751).
10—This is rich and black here, and is several hundred feet deep in places.
11—Belongs to us.
12—New Testament.
14—This State ranks first in the raising of these.
19—College degree.
21—Bronze or copper of Roman antiquity.
24—One who gains.
26—To (?) is human!
27—This State ranks highest in this.
28—Beast of burden.
30—Gar.
31—Man who returned with news of State's fertility, which caused first settling (1825).
33—College degree.
34—The industry based on this kind of button is flourishing in this State.
35—Tribe of Indians, lending their name to a city of this State (pop. 79,183).
36—Flower of this State.
37—Point of the compass.
38—Mother.
39—Bird's abode.
41—Mounted police.
43—Venus.
48—Variant of "crane."
49—A poem to be sung.
50—Second person.
52—A child's napkin.
57—Before.
59—A contriver of mischief, according to Norse mythology.
61—If you receive your paper on the quarterly payment plan, these letters appear on the stencil.
63—To place.
67—Athletic Association.
69—Ulster union.
70—Street.
71—Thus.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Devil's Brew

IF ONE were to search the world around for an illustration of the folly and tragedy of hothouse hatreds fostered, ignorantly or maliciously, between nations which ought naturally to be friends, he could not find a better illustration than the day-to-day news of Japanese-American relations.

Whether it be the amazing plea that the assassination of Premier Inukai was impelled by fears that he would not resist "American ambitions"; or the excited and artificial campaign of an American newspaper chain against Japanese retention of mandated islands in the south Pacific; or a Tokyo scare over false reports that the United States was negotiating for a naval base in Lower California; or a Washington scare over Japanese naval building to "keep up" with American building which is to "keep up" with Japan's—recent news has not only reflected an unnatural distrust and animosity, but thrown interesting light on how this devil's brew is cooked.

Why should there be a costly and dangerous naval race between Japan and the United States? No excitement is aroused in London because America has decided to give employment in shipyards to a few thousand men who might better be working on schools and roads. It is in Tokyo that disquiet appears. Why?

Mainly it is because an unreal rivalry has been incited between the United States and Japan. Americans have been told that the Japanese were planning to land in Lower California and overrun the continent; Japanese have feared that the United States would use force if necessary to interfere in Manchuria. Another argument of more reasonable sound is that as the two greatest nations on the Pacific, Japan and the United States were inevitable rivals for control of that ocean.

Is that really so? Must every ocean have a naval boss? Even an ocean as pacific as this—and as big? Did Japan and America face each other across a narrow sea or a contiguous land border, as do France and Germany, excited fears might be understandable. But where 5000 miles of water intervene, competitive arming has no excuse. Nor is there any great trade rivalry. The major products of the two nations are complementary.

Indeed, there is really little conflict of interest between Japan and America. They do have different cultures and ideals. But so have many other friendly nations.

There have been differences of opinion about Manchuria. But it should be understood in Japan that the United States has had no selfish reasons for opposing her action. Americans have had a more naïve sympathy for the Chinese, perhaps, than some other nations, and less understanding of Japan's rights and provocation. Also, they have had a desire to coöperate with the peace-making machinery which centers in Geneva. They have had no desire for any territory in the Far East; indeed, they are in process of casting off the Philippines. And they certainly have had no intention of using a navy to interfere in Manchuria.

Isn't it time some of the effort devoted to lighting scares was used in attempting to understand the real interests and purposes of Japan and America? Americans have been doing their share of misunderstanding—and muddling. They have never really understood their Far Eastern policy. There has been a tacit—indeed, at the naval conference a fairly explicit—recognition of Japan's dominance in the Far East. America has no business and no intention to change that position. But Americans do not always base their talk about Japan on a recognition of that fact. It is hardly surprising that the Japanese do not understand.

In like manner, it is unreasonable to suppose Japan has any intention of challenging American supremacy at home. Americans would do well to realize that Japan's interests lie first on the Asiatic mainland, that she is more fundamentally concerned with the pressing business of trimming the claws of the Russian bear than with any hazardous attempts to pluck the eagle's tail feathers.

Efforts to stir up evil in this form cannot prosper if the friends of peace will keep alert and put forth equal efforts to explain and foster the fundamental bases of good will.

What Playgoers Prefer

MR. C. B. COCHRAN, veteran London theater manager, has been telling what he thinks of audiences. Actually what he thinks, and not the honeyed "before-the-curtain" phrases prettily turned for "my dear public" consumption. Nothing fearing, he gave permission to his interviewer for their publication in the Observer.

"I am not trying to crab the British public," he is quoted as declaring. "All I am saying is that its 'intellectual curiosity' is sluggish." It appears that the Observer man had introduced to Mr. Cochran the director of a celebrated foreign troupe of players. The director was contemplating the prospects of a London season and sought expert counsel in the matter. "English people will not go to a play in a language that they do not understand," the London manager told him.

After expressing his personal admiration of the presentations of the foreign troupe which he had attended abroad, Mr. Cochran said: "The point is that the London public is not in the least interested in theatrical art as such. Or rather, the number that is, is extraordinarily limited. Perhaps 500 people! And 500 people will not keep a theater open."

After all, while admitting that interest in drama played in an alien idiom does argue a quickened cosmopolitan sense, it may be asked quite reasonably, why should audiences be expected to sit for two and a half hours listening to a foreign tongue? Mr. Cochran himself emphasized the fact that, notwithstanding this lack of linguistic curiosity, British audiences do support plays in their own language that are good. "Good plays and good acting are pretty certain of success," he concluded.

Perhaps the truth of the matter is that, whether it be New York or London, or other English-speaking centers, it is a bit of a strain for the majority of patrons to follow the spoken word of another language. And the idiom which Milton and Shakespeare used and so greatly enriched has been the medium since their day for a heritage of drama that has held its own with that of any other tongue.

Dollfuss—Dictator

AUSTRIA has begun a new chapter in its checkered history. It has joined the ranks of Fascist dictatorships. But it is well to make distinctions, for various brands of Fascism have cropped up in Europe and are filtering into distant lands. While exact details of the new system of government are not available, sufficient evidence is at hand to show that it leans decidedly toward the Italian. The head of Mussolini, if not the hand, is seen in the structure of the new state, which has been erected upon a corporative basis and under "authoritative" leadership. It was apparently not for a mere exchange of conversations that the Austrian Chancellor visited the Italian Premier at an Adriatic seaport a few weeks ago.

Under the new system class strife is to disappear. Political parties are to be eliminated. The old Parliament is never to be restored. The epoch of liberalism for Austria, says the Chancellor, has ended. Patriarchal coöperation is to form a vital part of the new constitutionalism, and the participants in each enterprise are to work harmoniously together and constitute a unit in the new order. These are striking changes, striking not for Austria alone but for Europe, where a great political transition is being effected chiefly as a result of the economic disorganization.

Does Austria stand to benefit by the change? The answer is not so difficult as might appear. Italy has gained temporarily, at least by Fascism. Even those who hope to see Italy eventually achieve self-government recognize that the present system is better than that which preceded it. This is largely so because Mussolini knew when to apply the brakes. He placed a restraining hand upon excesses.

Is not this, then, the direction in which the test for Dr. Dollfuss will lie? His ability to govern his country with moderation will probably determine the success of his new venture. He starts out firmly opposed to anything which savors of union with Germany. He wants his country free and independent. At the same time, he harbors no enmity against the neighboring German state. That is a significant beginning.

Governments and Arms Vendors

WITHIN the borders of practically every country of major industrial importance, large plants either are actually turning out guns and munitions or can be ready at short notice to do so. This may be somewhat surprising to persons who expected that renunciation of war as an instrument of foreign policy by sixty-two nations would eliminate the need of making instruments of destruction. But what may surprise a greater number is that these factories make weapons not only for the countries in which they are situated but for any other country, friendly or otherwise, that will pay for them.

Why do governments countenance methods of arms salesmanship which may place weapons in an enemy's hands? The man who may have to risk his human life on the firing line may not find this question easy to answer. To him it appears that a government, in doing this, not only would add unnecessarily to his personal danger but would increase the danger of its own defeat.

Under the present uncontrolled system of arms manufacture, governments find that one way for them to insure a large supply of arms to themselves is to allow arms factories within their borders to develop and thrive on international trade in war materials. A recent news account of a French minister's visit to Moscow throws an interesting light on this angle of the arms trade:

> Russia has no French planes at present, having purchased only German and Italian planes. Since the French Government must subsidize its airplane factories to keep them operating as potential war industries, it would permit the Government to lessen subsidies if planes for peace and war flying could be sold to Russia.

Of course, were they to sell planes to Russia at this time French industrialists could hardly be accused of acting contrary to their own country's interests. But the record of the arms traffic is by no means clean of transactions of a much more questionable nature. Nor have the international operations of the arms traffic been confined to peace time, or even to dealing among allies. In war time, shipments of matériel have been made to neutral countries, although it must have been clear to the shippers that the supplies would find their way very shortly into enemy stores.

Obviously, such a trade is likely to prolong wars, and likely to foment them, through its control of newspapers and other means of propaganda. But it is so strongly intrenched, financially and even politically, that governments will not feel able to dispense with its services nor to rid themselves of its dangerous influence until the will to peace is very positively manifested among the peoples of the world.

Pardonable Peeping

YELLOWSTONE National Park rangers are preparing to peep through the keyhole of a cloistered chamber. Throughout the winter they intend to keep informed of a slumberer's long-guarded secrets. Furthermore, these rangers—and they are all honorable men—frankly declare that they have no intention of keeping inviolate their keyhole revelations.

The occupant of that chamber is expected to be a North American black bear. From the middle of November until the March thaws call forth the sleeper, Mr. Frank Childs, supervising ranger at Old Faithful camp in the Yellowstone, expects to determine by the use of a sort of periscopic listening tube connecting with a large straw-lined barrel just what happens when a yearling bear hibernates.

If the bear accepts the invitation to spend the winter in this specially prepared chamber, Mr. Childs expects to be able to answer many pertinent questions regarding the bear's habits before the parks open for tourists next summer. Whether yearling bruins nurse or feed while in hibernation; whether they snooze straight through or occasionally yawn; whether they breathe naturally or are addicted to short pants; whether they are cross or placid, or just plain dumb. These are all questions which are of interest to a surprising number of people—particularly visitors to the Yellowstone.

Through the investigations of rangers and ranger-naturalists, it has already been established that the mother bear's cubs arrive many weeks before she awakens from her winter's nap, that the cubs weigh but a few ounces, are no larger at first than hairless rats, and that they attend to their own nursing until the mother—shaggy and moth-eaten and woefully lean—rouses from her sequestered couch and goes forth to hunt sustenance on spring-mellowed slopes.

The findings of the peeper into the bearish bedroom will be awaited by the hosts of national park alumni with no little interest, for the keyhole method of studying wild life is a pursuit gentlemen may follow without losing caste.

Parade!

NO MORE parades? The suggestion cannot even be discussed. What would New York do without parades? Or London, or Paris, or Berlin? Or Simpsonville?

It matters not whether a procession files up Fifth Avenue as the NRA parade—250,000 strong, ten hours long—did on Wednesday, or whether it tramps through Piccadilly, or passes under the Arc de Triomphe, or swings along Unter den Linden, or braves merely a few hundred eyes along Main Street. A parade's a parade for a' that.

Even staid Boston steps out to see the men go by. And Wednesday's sun shone on much the same sort of scene along Tremont Street as was being witnessed among Manhattan's canyons.

The fascination of parades is as ancient as history. They signify the might men feel in unity. Even all the marchers and horses and flags and drums are not all of a parade. The crowds along the line of march are one with it. It is not merely that their feet beat out the rhythms of the bands, but that their hearts beat in time with a nation's aspirations.

No more parades? Stifle the suggestion, at least for so long as men march shoulder to shoulder against adversity, armed with courage instead of guns, impelled by a determination to build up instead of to destroy the wealth of nations. But when the parade is over, when the last marcher has passed, what will take the place of the shouting and the tumult? It is essential to the success of the program dramatized by the New York and Boston processions that when America goes home from the parade, it goes home determined to understand what it's all about.

Enthusiasm in Routine

TO MANY women, reading of the honor recently awarded Malvina Lindsay "for continuous performance of merit" there must come a warming of the heart as they share, at least in imagination, that unique award. This will not be confined to women of Miss Lindsay's own profession, that of journalism. It will include thousands in all parts of the world, whose pride and participation in the award, though vicarious, is none the less pleasurable.

In bestowing a medal of honor from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, Miss Lindsay's record of twenty years' service was not lightly passed over, and Dr. Williams, founder and dean of the school, used an expression which is challenging. Among the recipient's several fine characteristics he particularly praised "her unflagging enthusiasm in handling routine assignments."

It is not unusual to find zest in the zenith hour; one's ardor naturally soars as the pinnacle is in sight. But when it comes to keeping the tempo while on a long stretch of routine—there's the rub! The reward that comes to those who continue their course with unabated zeal, whether it be in homes or marts, is seldom a public one. It is, however, a steadying experience: a love's labor won, not lost. The inner satisfaction of work well done, which is a not infrequent accompaniment of routine, lends an impetus that requires no prodding.

Editorial Notes

Although General Johnson's "Buy Now" campaign is referred to by the headline writers as a "drive," it seems to have all of the earmarks of a "counter offensive."

A Pear blossom, ordinarily, does not produce a plum, but the California hamlet of that name has just been awarded a post office.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

An Up-to-Date Venice in the North

STOCKHOLM

IF ONE is fortunate enough to be able to travel in somewhat leisurely fashion, he will approach Stockholm through the narrow and tortuous gateway of the Gota Canal. The route compels a complete abandonment of the American ideal of speed in travel, for it takes three days for the trip from Gotenburg which by rail can be made in six hours. But what a three days it is! I recall vaguely that some travel company in the United States employs as an advertising slogan the boast, "In All the World No Trip Like This!" The phrase might well be applied to the deliberate progress by river, lake and canal, scarcely wider than the boat navigating it, by which the wise traveler proceeds from Sweden's chief seaport to the nation's capital.

The boats, much smaller than many private steam yachts in the United States, accommodate some thirty-six passengers. The food is excellent, with that Swedish specialty, the smorgasbrod, or table loaded with hors d'œuvres, present in its most highly developed form. For the greater part of the voyage the vessel glides placidly through canals so narrow that the passengers can, if they will, leap ashore and walk along the towpath by the side. Through long stretches of Swedish forests, alternately with miles of fields just now golden with ripening grain, past quaint villages, and up and down flights of locks, the pleasant pathway lies. At points it is not quite so serene, for the lakes Vanern and Vattern, the two largest lakes in Europe outside of Russia, are big enough to make rough going for the little steamers on a windy day.

* * *

At Trollhattern the first locks are encountered, and while the vessel is slowly ascending them the passengers are taken in cars to view the great power house and the "Falls" of Trollhattern. The two are obviously incompatible. As soon as there came to be a power station the falls disappeared, and we looked gravely down into a deep, granite gulch through which at one time rushed the water which now roars through the monster turbine. Not a gallon appeared in the abandoned waterway, which pictures in the tourist advertising folders showed as filled with a roaring torrent.

Out in Minneapolis, I believe, they have a device which enables them to turn on the falls of Minnehaha, celebrated by Longfellow, when the presence of some eminent visitor makes it worth while. But Trollhattern has gone dry beyond the possibility of repeal. Nature and art suffer, but industrialism profits. The power station now utilizes about 170,000 horsepower, and is being enlarged. A curious fact is that it now furnishes power to Copenhagen, over a submarine cable under the narrow strait which separates Sweden from Denmark. The water power at Trollhattern, like most of the falls in Sweden, is held under government ownership.

A rise of 300 feet from the port of Gotenburg to the internal plateau and a similar descent on the other side are accomplished by locks, most of them of modern type operated by electric power, but some still of the old hand-power sort. At Berg, where fifteen locks are negotiated, passengers go ashore and walk down to the lowest level, taking tea by the way as the boat makes its slow descent. It is a curious compound of the modern and the primitive, for much of the canal is as it was first dug, or cut through the rock 100 years ago, while at points it is equipped with the most modern electric equipment.

As a contribution to the economic machinery of the state it must be of great importance, for all the way we were passing steamers and sailing craft with motor "kickers," carrying lumber, and particularly pulp wood, to the seaboard. It would have been difficult for any railroad to have handled all this traffic, but as the canal is open less than six months in the year the roads get their share in the end.

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The last hours of the trip are spent in threading the crooked channels of the archipelago in the Baltic, just outside Stockholm. This is the pleasure ground of the people. The innumerable islands are dotted with white tents, or show the typical copper-red of the Swedish country house glowing amidst the dense foliage. The scene is not unlike that of America's Thousand Isles, with myriads of little islets separated by narrow channels of clear cold water. And the boats! Nowhere else in the world can there be so huge a fleet of pleasure craft, ranging from the canoe up to the largest power boat.

Afterward, in Stockholm, when I came to contemplate hundreds of these boats tethered or anchored wherever the innumerable waterways abutted on a park or public place, I was actually puzzled to understand how they could be housed in winter. Literally I have seen thousands of such boats, mainly mahogany power boats. The problem of winter housing must be a perplexing one.

Probably because their summer is a short one the people utilize it for pleasure in an amazing degree. Stockholm, surrounded and permeated as it is by waterways, ought to be a comfortable summer city. But everybody who can afford it maintains a country place. At the quay before the hotel where I am writing are moored some fifteen steamers of considerable size. Every afternoon, about five, they pull out, black with home-going passengers. At eight-thirty in the morning they are in again, with crowds debarking and rushing off to the business streets of the city. Railways, trams, buses and innumerable private cars and power boats help the nightly exodus. If there is any night life in Stockholm in summer it must be supported by tourists. The citizen punches his time clock and makes for the archipelago.

Notes From Tokyo

Nature Calls To Japanese

THE approach of autumn is hailed with delight by a nature-loving population throughout this Empire. Thousands of persons will journey shortly to maple groves to see the flaming leaves which are second only to cherry blossoms in national appeal. Railways will run special excursions with reduced fares from the larger cities. Innkeepers, shops and restaurants in the resort places will reap a harvest. This month poets are writing verses about the "Seven Grasses of Autumn" which appear so frequently in Japanese art.

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Roof Garden Lures Diners

The roof garden of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, will close this month after an unusually successful summer season. The big roof is crowded every night during the hot months, Japanese and foreign residents and visitors dining under the stars while they listen to sound cinema programs. The "talkies" still are a novelty in Japan and a constant delight to villagers who come to Tokyo on excursions.

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Silent Marshal Man of Action

The late Field Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto, whose passing was announced in August, was known as one of the most silent of men. Once, it is recorded, he sat for three hours at a dinner party without uttering a word. A friend asked him, finally, why he contributed nothing to the conversation. "Nothing to say," the Field Marshal replied. Marshal Muto, commander of the Kwantung Army—as Japan's forces in Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Leased Territory are known—first ambassador to Manchoukuo and Governor-General of the Japanese leased areas around Dairen, will go down in history as a man who did much for his country. His work is being carried on by Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, who was his chief of staff in Hsinking and who retains that position under the new Ambassador-Commander-Governor-General, Gen. Takashi Hishikari.

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Soviet Visas Cost Money

Ralph W. Smith, an attorney with offices in Spring Street, Los Angeles, is one American vigorously opposed to United States recognition of Soviet Russia. Mr. Smith, who was in Tokyo last month, applied at the Soviet Embassy here for a visa on his passport for himself and wife. He got the visa but it cost him Yen 108.45 or roughly $54.23 at normal exchange. When the American protested the charge as exorbitant he was informed the Russia visa charge is "based on the Soviet gold rouble which has not been depreciated as has the currencies of most capitalist countries."

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Japan May Invite Jews

The Japanese press continues enormously interested in alleged persecution of persons of non-Germanic origin by the National Socialist Government in Berlin. A suggestion has been made that Jewish savants and industrialists be invited to come to Manchoukuo and that Japan offer to pay the expenses of those who desire to emigrate to the new Asiatic nation.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Shyster Lawyers

PRESIDENT MARTIN of the American Bar Association, in his annual address to that body, said some . . . wise things, for which he deserves to be cordially commended.

Notable among these utterances was an appeal for a nation-wide crusade against unscrupulous and dishonest practitioners. No other profession contains such a large percentage of undesirables as does the profession of law, and it is high time that worthy members recognize the fact and get busy. . . .

The trouble with bar associations is that the incompetent and crooked lawyers are recognized as a serious problem in theory, but are ignored in practice. National and state associations will get together and acknowledge that their profession has its black sheep. They even know that a license to practice law is a most valuable weapon in the possession of an unscrupulous person; that he can do more damage as a lawyer than he could hope to inflict on the public as a mere citizen. . . .

The place to start cleaning up the profession is at home and not in Chicago, Indianapolis, New York, Podunk or other communities. The task would be a disagreeable one, but it should be performed. If President Martin can impress his associates, as he has tried to do, that every decent lawyer in a community suffers from the dishonesty of the few, he may get something started. Lawyers who have remained indifferent to the public's suffering at the hands of dishonest attorneys may bestir themselves when they recognize they are acting in self-defense.—*Jackson* (Miss.) *Daily News.*

The Torch Bearer

NORMAN H. DAVIS, America's ambassador at large, probably does not overestimate the importance of convincing critics that he is opposed to establishing the United States as the torch bearer of the world. To profess any intention to lead the way certainly would be impolitic in the extreme. Perhaps he is wholly correct in saying, too, that there has been too much talk of America showing the way at past world parleys.

And yet it is impossible to overlook in foreign comment the frequent expression of the hope for American leadership. Before the World Economic Conference many European observers were to be heard harking back to the stirring post-war days when President Wilson assumed the responsibility of such a leadership. There was often expressed the hope that such a thing might again occur.

Disavow the ambition or intention to lead as emphatically and frequently as it will, the United States cannot so easily resign the responsibilities of leadership which circumstance has thrust upon it. Whether or not it leads consciously, it will be followed, in matters of economic and political policy, by many nations of the world. Polite disavowals of leadership cannot prevent this, nor can they relieve the American Government of the sobering and solemn responsibilities of leadership in world affairs. —*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Leisure—Not Idleness

THERE is a very old saying that it is not sorrow nor trial that puts the severest test to human character, but prosperity and personal success.

There is much truth in the saying, and much also in the further one that the surest test of a people is in the use to which it puts its leisure. . . .

Man works because he must. He makes the best of it and finds no reason for complaint, but rather for pride that he can do it well and in content.

But of his leisure he makes what he will. What he is finds full evidence in the fashion in which he spends the time that is his to choose what he will do.

The matter happens to have become a very vital one right now. The American people are to be tested in the matter of their understanding of the blessedness of leisure. . . .

Here now at last is a chance to follow one's own instinct for voluntary labors of fascinating and inconsequential sorts, to have time for study, for reading, for unhurried works of human helpfulness, for digging in one's garden, for exploring the neighboring countryside, for knowing one's neighbors. . . .

The word leisure itself, merely means the chance for choice.

To use it not only with wisdom, but with prodigal and joyful abandon is to find a new spirit in life, a new happiness in living, and a new heart for work when the working time comes round.—*Knoxville* (Tenn.) *Journal.*